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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## SENDING IN BROADSIDES

### SHATTERING THE RAMPARTS OF ROBBERDOM.

**Russia's Black Hundreds Let Loose—Cries of Pain from Teddy—Stupid S. P. Sheet in Erie, Pa.—Waking Slaves in Yonkers.**

Conditions in Russia must be in a pretty bad way. Cable despatches tell that the Black Hundreds are again being permitted to stir up hatred against the Jews. The Jew in Russia is made the scapegoat of ruling class iniquity.

Commercialism is evidently making great headway in Germany. A movement to reform social manners has been started, too much time being taken up with the old-time salaaming. The reform movement has already had its martyr. Having declined to greet in the old way his superior officer, the Finance Minister of Hesse-Darmstadt, one of the reformers was subjected to a fine.

The Railway Age thinks that the way to get the railroads in popular favor would be by marketing their stocks, to a considerable extent, in every community. A fine scheme, indeed, were it not for the fact that the small investors are generally the ones worst bitten by railroad stock manipulations.

Add one more to the S. P. "57 varieties" of "Socialism." Roosevelt's Osawatomie, Kansas, speech on "new nationalism" is being heralded as "strongly socialistic."

The "Evening Post" in a recent editorial took occasion to criticise the present "honest politics" utterances of Theodore Roosevelt in the light of his questionable political performances in the past. The "Post" backed up its findings with citations of well known facts. The "Post's" shaft got under the thick hide of the hunter and rankled so badly that he has since cried out, "Liar!" In this Teddy acts just like a lot of other shallow people do when their attention is called to the disagreement between their statements and the facts. Mr. Roosevelt, by the way, deserves to go down in history as the founder of the Order of Liars.

"Union men boycott the old parties, vote as you strike."

Is this passage dug, perhaps, out of some tablet of the stone age of the labor movement?

No! It is not found graven upon a block of stone. It is taken from a modern publication, that is, a paper of to-day.

It must be, then, from some capitalist sheet whose purpose is to muddle the workers and send them astray.

Again, No! The passage is taken from "The Comrade," state organ of the Pennsylvania Socialist party.

Think of a Socialist at this late day advising "union" men to vote as they strike! Under Gompers "unionism" "union" men strike against one another, scab upon one another, and boycott one another. Tutored by Gomperism to fight one another on the industrial field, "union" men carry the fight on to the political field, and combat one another there.

The "Comrade's" advice to "union" men virtually amounts to telling them to keep on in the same old rut.

Frankie Bohn, S. P. exhorter, held forth at an S. P.-farmer picnic near Auburn, N. Y., Sunday, August 21. The comrades, whom, through the "Call," he had warned "not" to introduce him with any frills, took the hint and covered Frankie with the borrowed feathers in which he likes to strut.

The Auburn "Citizen" of August 22, in reporting the meeting, quotes Frankie as saying, "Who govern you to-day?" "The gas company, the electric light company, the street railway and two or three other public service corporations own Auburn, through the politicians who wish in their hearts to be Socialists but who, for a few thousand dollars, stick in their offices." That he was not misquoted will be shown further along.

Not only are the Auburn capitalist politicians coming Frankie's way, but the capitalist press also, for didn't the papers notice him? And he was so very grateful for it all that he just couldn't restrain the desire to say thanks to everybody, even the police, so he wrote the Auburn "Citizen" about it. That paper published his effusion of thanks in its issue of August 24th. It reads:

"SOCIALIST IS PLEASED

"At the Very Fair Treatment Accorded Him at Auburn.

"Editor of the Citizen:

"It is seldom that a representative of the Socialist party has the pleasure of expressing his appreciation to the press. But this gives me a special reason for thanking you for your very fair statements in connection with the Socialist meeting which I addressed here. In being fair to the Socialists you are honoring yourself and the community which you serve. Permit me, also, through your columns, to thank the police officers who were in attendance at the open air meetings. I was very much impressed by the orderly and thoughtful crowds of people who stood during our rather long addresses. But the people of central New York have been too long distinguished by exceptional interest in social and intellectual movements to cause surprise by showing interest in Socialism. I am,

"Yours Most Truly,
"Frank Bohn.
"State Organizer Socialist party."

A brickyard at Peekskill, N. Y., being in the habit of blowing a shrieking whistle at 3 o'clock in the morning, some of the citizens brought the matter to court. The defense of the brickyard proprietors was that they wanted their work people to get up "early" so as to get to work in time. The whistle from now on is to be blown at 4.30 a. m.

A waitress in a Munich beer garden took a notion to find out just what distance her steps amounted to in her day's work. She was not much surprised when her data showed that she covered 25 miles during the day. And yet the anti-suffragists say that woman is physically incapacitated from using the ballot!

An inkling as to the reliability of S. P. claims as to membership is furnished by the St. Louis incident, where by simply purchasing additional stamps the actual membership of 200 was increased to 400 on paper.

The S. P. "Call" of August 31 waxes jubilant over Copenhagen reports, from capitalist sources, which it publishes under the heading: "Socialist Party Scores Victory." The "Call's" capitalist news source item reads:

"Copenhagen, August 30.—The International Socialist Congress to-day turned down the Socialist Labor Party's claims to equal representation with the Socialist party in America.

"This action was taken after a long and exciting debate. Daniel De Leon of New York, who represented the former organization, insisted that it was entitled to cast the same number of votes as the rival Socialist body, which has eight delegates, but Morris Hillquit, of New York, the Socialist party leader, gained the day and the congress ruled that the Socialist Labor Party was entitled to but one vote."

The "Call," or perhaps rather we should say, its capitalist news gatherer, is slightly mistaken. The S. L. P., as a matter of fact, did not have nor did it demand equal representation in the Congress. At Stuttgart the S. P. elements had 10½ votes and the S. L. P. forces 3½ votes. Fourteen votes are given the United States, these to be apportioned among the organizations of this country represented in the Congress.

In matters of this nature, on which capitalist news gatherers are not posted, or wilfully distort, little dependence can be placed. Reliance can only be placed upon official reports which will come in due time.

## A CALL FOR ACTION!

At the Wednesday evening, August 24, session of the Sub-Committee, that body, on behalf of the National Executive Committee, decided to call upon ALL Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and affiliated organizations to initiate the organization of conferences in their respective localities, composed of progressive labor and fraternal bodies, and organizations friendly to the cause of Russian Freedom; to arrange meetings to protest against the arrest, at the behest of the Russian Government, of Julius Wezosal. Editor of "Proletareets," Lettish organ of the S. L. P., and also to raise finances for his legal defence.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

New York, August 25, 1910.

## THE CRISIS CONFRONTING THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

Are the British trades unions tired of the Labor party, or is it a case of persecution of the Labor party by the ruling class? are queries that present themselves upon reading London capitalist press accounts of the difficulties at present confronting the Labor party.

To all appearances, from these accounts, the Labor party is reeling under a severe blow which threatens with collapse the whole fabric of its representation in the House of Commons. The blow from which the Labor party is suffering is what is known as the Osborne judgment, a decision declaring it illegal for trades unions to raise levies for the payment of M. P.'s. The judgment gets its name from the trade union officer who brought the first action.

Members of the British House of Commons are not salaried as are the members of Congress, thus only well-to-do men can afford to stand as candidates. The trades unions overcame the difficulty by compulsory levies on trades unionists for campaigns and the support of their Parliamentary representatives. This plan worked very well until some trade unionist was found who challenged the right of the unions to assess their members for political purposes.

Since the adverse judgment, trade union after trade union has been enjoined from applying its funds to the sustenance of Labor M. P.'s. Under these circumstances it can readily be seen that the difficulty confronting the unions is no small affair.

If the case is one of ruling class persecution, two ways seem to be open to the Labor party to counteract the threatening disaster. One is a special act of Parliament legalizing their methods of raising Parliamentary funds. The prospects for a Bill of this kind being passed do not, however, seem to be encouraging. The Liberals could not be counted on to give it unanimous support, and the Conservatives would bitterly oppose it.

The other way out is for the Labor party to carry on, in Parliament and out of it, an agitation demanding the payment of members by the State. At this distance that would seem to be policy for the unionists to pursue. The Liberals could not very well oppose such a demand, for it is one that is supposed to have their support.

Strange to relate, however, the apparently logical policy does not seem to commend itself to all the Laborites. The fear is expressed that members paid by the State would not be so amenable to party wishes and discipline, as when paid by the party, or the unions behind the party.

This would seem to indicate that the Labor leaders consider that the cohesion and discipline of their representatives in the House of Commons depends upon who pays the salaries, rather than upon the bond of common aims and sympathies, which under all circumstances ought to be the determining factor.

This fear would seem to imply that State paid members would sell out more readily than when paid by the unions, which could control them by stopping salaries. Upon closer examination this danger does not seem to be well guarded against by union payment of members, for if a Labor member were inclined to sell out, the chances are that the salary the union paid him would cut but little figure in determining his conduct. His "price" would discount the loss of union financial support.

As there seems to be little chance of upsetting the judgment, and just as little chance of getting Parliament to pass a special act legalizing compulsory levies, the only alternative for the Labor party would seem to be the demand that members be paid by the State. That would seem to be the practical policy for the Labor party to pursue. From their premises the issue ought to prove a good one. They would have nothing to lose, and much to gain; the relief of the trade unions from a burdensome financial obligation, for one thing.

Why, then, should the Labor party, as the London press intimates, hesitate at taking the bull by the horns? That is what suggests the query "are the British trades unions tired of the Labor party?"

Some time since it was hinted that a further increase in the Labor representation in the House of Commons would prove overburdensome to the unions, in that it would mean the raising of still more campaign funds, and funds to pay members. "Was the game worth the candle?" This would seem to indicate that the Labor party had failed to fully realize the hopes that were built upon it; for, surely, if its promise to benefit labor had been fulfilled, even in a measure, the trades unions would have been encouraged to try and increase their Labor party representation despite the increased cost. If it is that the unions have lost faith in their Labor party that fact would explain their alleged reluctance to take the step that would eliminate much of the difficulty confronting them.

All has not been harmony for the Labor party, and it is significant that it was a trade union officer who brought the action upon which the judgment was given. Should it be that some of the union leaders wish to see the Labor party smashed, they, of course, would not wish to see any way out of the present troubles of the party.

Possibly some light will be thrown upon this subject by the Trade Union Congress which meets early in September at Nottingham.

## IN THE CITY OF LONDON

**A City Beautiful, Teeming with Historic Relics—The Grisley Tower—Three Enlightening Exhibits.**

London, Eng., August 1.—When one gets into Wales, and finds that for The-Virgin-Mary's-church-very-near-the-whirlpool they say "Llanfairpwllgwgngyllgogevychwyrndrobrllogogoch," he thinks he is in a fair way to strange lands. But when he arrives at London, the largest city of the world, which is clean and well kept, where vehicles pass each other on the right hand instead of on the left, where universal courtesy is the rule, where the newscriers are muzzled and must present by placards proclaiming the headlines, where one gives up his ticket only on leaving the subway, where the policemen wear firemen's bonnets, where even the dingiest business building seems to have its gorgeous window boxes of nasturtiums and geraniums, and where the annual "labor day," the first Monday in August, is more frankly called Bank Holiday (pronounced "Benk 'Awlidye), he begins to wonder whether the ancient designation of China as the land of inverted customs does not need overhauling in behalf of one nearer home.

Introduced into London in the early hours of a restful Sunday morning, such were the thoughts of at least one weary sea-worn wayfarer. What with the intrinsic beauty of the landscape, and what with the joy of once more touching terra firma, the ride in from Wales was a thing of delight. Dumped into Fishguard at one in the morning, all we had seen of the picturesque and historic little harbor was three lampposts and a railroad station. Our only pleasant memory of it was the tuneful lingering farewells that were sung back and forth between the liner and the lighter that put us ashore, leaving the Liverpoolers to continue their journey.

Of course the first part of the journey, during which the inspiring discussion in a previous letter took place, was performed in darkness. Past Cardiff, however, the dawn began to break.

Bewitching was the scene it revealed to us. An alluring rolling country, with its well-trimmed hedges, its quaint thatched roofs, its windmills lazily stirring in the morning breeze, the low cottony mists covering the lowlands and looking in the uncertain light like great lakes, the munching herds of sheep scattered over the hills—all made one fear he was transported to some fairyland from which he might all too soon find himself expelled. But most gorgeous of all was the flowers. Flowers everywhere—great fields of glowing red poppies, boxes crammed with brilliant blooms in almost every window, great rows and bushes in every front and rear yard, and when all that wouldn't suffice, more boxes and pots on the roofs, a perfect paradise of flowers. It seems English people, even the poorest and supposedly least artistic, cannot live without these stars that in earth's firmament do shine.

Another feature of the Welsh and British landscape is the tall straight yew trees; not laid out in avenues so much, as scattered in delightful confusion everywhere the land is not needed for agriculture. A few towns were passed, great rusty spots on the face of nature. Would-be philanthropists can crow about their "cheap houses for workmen." They are narrow, skimpy monotonous inconvenient things, fully as bad as any New York rookery, except that they are not so high. Packed together side by side they are, just as in the land of the dollar, sometimes half a mile of them, like a meandering monster.

But on the whole the ride kept one dancing with joyful excitement. Under the influence of this emotion we reached London, with great expectations of horror to come.

Such expectations were dashed. London is a queen of cities. Everything is a park, a square, a garden or a terrace. One cannot walk ten minutes in any direction in the center of the town without encountering a dozen entrancing little retreats, greatly on the style of Grammercy Park in New York, but fifty-fold more densely wooded and better kept. Most of the residential streets are not straight furrows between rows of houses, but delightfully curved and sinuous thoroughfares which keep the eye always agog with new vistas of delight. Here, as in the country, the window box holds sway, their bedewed profusion of color combining with the matin carolling of the birds in the parks, to make my first view of London a thing long to remem-

(Continued on page six.)

## UNEMPLOYED UPSET MYTH

**Jobless and Homeless Men on Park Benches in Hamilton, Canada, Confute Prosperity Tale—Other Labor Items.**

Hamilton, Canada, September 1.—The unemployed and homeless are proving a veritable fly in the ointment for the Commissioner of Industries here, because their presence gives the ugly word to all the myths of prosperity set afloat to visitors. Not only is the Commissioner chafing because these helpless men dot the scenery, but there are also others, the business element, whom the sight makes uneasy.

Complaints are being made every day by business men at the way the benches in Gore park, particularly those facing James streets, are occupied by the homeless and jobless. The matter has been called to the attention of the parks board, and a request has been made that the benches be removed from James street to the interior of the park. Such is the charity of the capitalist robber.

W. Mulliss, commissioner of industries, is one of those who would like to see the "benchers" get the order to "move on." They interfere with his little stories to visitors about the great prosperity of Hamilton. Yesterday he was very busy for several hours explaining to the men of Bristol what a thriving, bustling, prosperous place Hamilton was.

"No man in Hamilton need be out of employment," explained the commissioner to Sheriff Risely. "You will miss here the very common sight in England of seeing men sprawling and sleeping in the public parks," he continued, confidently.

Just then the autos whizzed past the bank of Hamilton building and the visitors were given a fine peep at the hundred or more expropriated and cast-o.. workers huddled on the iron benches near the Queen Victoria statue.

It kept the commissioner busk making explanations and he nearly lost his appetite for luncheon. In the meantime he is going to see Chairman Wild, of the parks board, and on his bended knees beg that the "benchers" be given ouster proceedings.

### IGNORE THEIR CONTRACTS.

London, September 5.—Increasing numbers of English trade-unionists are learning to disregard the fetters which "sacred" contracts fasten about them, and they don't hesitate a moment to throw over those "free agreements." That's why the bosses of the shipbuilding Federation last week decided upon a lockout; they wanted their slaves to wear the yoke, according to rule, and if the latter want the rule changed, they are to give the employers all possible time to prepare to resist the change.

Last year the great shipbuilding strike on the north coast ended in a "treaty of peace" between the Employers' Federation and twenty-six trade unions whose members were employed in the various branches of the shipbuilding industry. The masters, not feeling any oppression from that "treaty," have held by the terms. But the men soon found it little relief for their lot and they tried for better than the treaty awarded them.

One clause of the treaty of peace was that both sides agreed that no stoppage of work should take place until any grievances complained of should have been discussed and negotiations entered upon for their removal. This was tying the men's hands, so they untied the bonds.

The masters complain that there have recently been thirty stoppages of work on the part of the men in various yards in utter disregard of the agreement. These have been only partial strikes, but were, as in shipbuilding, all branches of an industry. The situation proved too much for the enslavers of labor, and now with the outbreak of two partial strikes of boilermakers on the Tyne and the Clyde the Employers' Federation have decided to take drastic steps.

### C. W. Post Enters the Ring.

St. Louis, September 4.—C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., filed suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, against the American Federation of Labor and the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, not only to restrain the officers of the latter from carrying out an alleged tentative agreement with officers of the former to make the St. Louis institution a closed shop, but setting up a claim for damages of $750,000 under the Sherman act.

The action grows out of the meeting held in Cincinnati on July 19, at which arrangements were perfected between Gompers and his associates and the officers of the stove company to have lifted the boycott which had been in force during the life of J. W. Van Cleave, who died on May 15.

The complainant states in his petition that he is a stockholder of the Bucks Company, and that his interests and those of the company will suffer by reason of the proposed agreement.

### SOLDIER ROWDIES RIOT.

**Break up Socialist Meeting in Salt Lake City.**

Salt Lake City, Utah, August 23.—The most indecent outrage and flagrant disregard for law and order was committed here last night by the soldiers stationed at Fort Douglas. These worthies showed themselves in their true role as roughs and toughs, and started what almost became a general riot, though it was bad enough while it lasted. They appeared on the scene of a peaceful political street meeting and started to throw eggs. This contemptible action was resisted by the citizens who were assembled with the result that a street riot was precipitated. It was not till one o'clock this morning that the violence thus created by these soldier rowdies ceased.

In the early part of last evening I was addressing a street meeting at Second and State streets. It wasn't long when presently there appeared several of these Fort Douglas soldiers and started pelting the eggs. They were incited to do this by a "law-abiding" capitalist sheet, the "Evening Telegram"; one of those despicable mouthpieces ever parading as an upholder of decency, yet in this instance urging Anarchist actions. It had called upon the soldiers to start something as "their flag had been insulted and they had been called the hired assassins of the capitalist class." Well, their conduct on this evening proved the kind of livery they wore.

Luckily, I emerged from the scuffle without a scratch, but several soldier fellows received bruised faces for their interference.

The Socialist party people were holding a meeting across from ours, with Miss

(Continued on page six.)

## SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

### UNION JOB TRUST CAUSES RIVAL ORGANIZATION.

**Stupid A. F. of L. Method of Organizing Workers Ever Leads to Discontent—Mayor McCarthy Boasting—S. P. Endorsing Outsiders for Office.**

San Francisco, August 24.—As a result of the high initiation fees and policy of exclusion practised by the A. F. of L., we have a dual organization of musicians. The initiation fee of the regular organization has been raised from $20 to $100. This, together with the high dues, made the union verily a job trust. The new union has met with great sucess and the old union is coming down off its high horse. The Labor Council has advised Local No. 6 to take these men into its regular membership at the old initiation fee of $20. If they do, it will be easy to see further dissension, in the ranks, especially among those who have been mulcted of the higher fee.

A further illustration of the disintegrating effects of A. F. of L. craft unionism is seen in the three-cornered discussion, in which the plumbers, steamfitters and water-workers took part. The trouble was over who should lay the pipe for the salt-water system of fire prevention for the city. Each union laid claim to the work. We hear since that the boilermakers will also put in their claim. They could not reach an agreement after wrangling for over an hour. There is a lull in the storm while the executive committee of the A. F. of L. is deliberating the question. The Spring Valley Water Co. of this city has been employing members of the Water-Workers Union to do similar work principally because their scale of wages is lower than that of the plumbers, who are putting up the biggest fight.

Mayor McCarthy says: "I am making good. During the time I have been in office I have done more for the permanent improvement of San Francisco in its streets, sewers and otherwise, and more for the insurance of its permanent peace and prosperity than anyone in my memory. The taxpayers are getting a dollar's worth of labor for every dollar of their money."

This is true, and it explains why McCarthy hasn't raised the pay of the union cooks employed at the City Hospital. These men who prepare the food for the inmates of the institution have ever since the beginning of the previous administration been forced to work longer hours for smaller wages than would be accepted by the most servile non-unionist. They thought that when the "labor" administration took charge these conditions would be remedied. They are doomed to disappointment because the Union Labor Board of Supervisors have neglected to secure an appropriation in the budget that would alter this state of affairs.

As we read it in the paper: "County Clerk J. H. Wells has the honor of receiving more party nominations for his office as county clerk than any other man on the ticket was able to secure for the office for which he aspired. He received the unanimous endorsement of the Republicans, was given more Democratic votes than the Richmond man who was put up by the Bourbons, and in addition to this was given the nomination on the Socialist and Prohibition tickets. Wells is justly proud of the endorsement." This is only one of the many instances where the capitalist candidates have been endorsed by the so-called Socialist party.

F. W. S.

### SONS OF AMERICA PROTEST AGAINST WEZOSAL OUTRAGE.

A well attended meeting of Washington Camp 31, Patriotic Order, Sons of America, was held at Spaetz' Hall, corner of Lorimer street and Broadway, Brooklyn, September 2, 1910, and considerable business transacted.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against granting of extradition in the case of Julius Wezosal to Russia upon the demand of the Russian Government, and it was pointed out that the same was merely a repetition of the Pouren and Rudowitz cases, which were finally dismissed in the United States Court after hearing, and the adoption of the said resolutions was ordered published in progressive papers.

# UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES

### LABOR PARTY LABOR IN NOTHING BUT NAME.

### Its Parliamentary Leader Takes Pains to Assure Its No Class Character—Middle-Aged Man Favors Government Death Chamber.

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, August 1.—The New South Wales state election campaign is now proceeding, the Liberals and the "Labor" party being the only contestants. 'Tis a common practise on the part of the Liberals to hurl at the "Labor" party the charge: "The Labor party is a class party, which stirs up class against class." The following extract from McGowan's speech on July 24 is luminous. McGowan, being parliamentary leader of the "Labor" party, may be taken as a reliable authority on things concerning his party. It would be humorous, if it weren't so tragic, because thousands of the working class are hugging the delusion that if this "Labor" party were in power all would be well with the working class. Said McGowan:

"It was urged against the Labor party, that it meant class legislation. The party has been nineteen years in politics, and I challenge our accusers to show that it had ever agitated for class legislation. I defy our opponents to point to one thing they have advocated, which was directed against one class or in favor of another. The Labor party is big enough to embrace all who do what their place in the world calls on them to do."

The charge of the S. L. P. is proved; the Labor party is a capitalist party, with no pretentions to Labor other than its name. Its platform, its tactics, its every movement, deny its right to the name of Labor, and the very best evidence is the evidence of its leader.

If any more proof were wanted, here it is. Arthur Griffiths, "Labor" M. P., in the "Telegraph" of July 15 said:

"The Labor party has arrayed under its banner, along with the manual labor classes, the great bulk of the small farmers, the small traders, and the clerical and professional workers. This seems to me an entirely logical classification, based upon a real community of interests."

All the elements of reaction are in the "Labor" party; it is the party of the push-cart capitalists, the farmers and the traders.

The freak organization, known by the name of "Socialist Federation of Australasia," had its annual talkfest in Melbourne. As a proof of its utopian character, I submit the following resolution which was carried, on the motion of a skate named Holland:

"That this conference should protest against the attitude of the Fisher government in the matter of old-age pensions, and should declare the lowest pension should be not less than the standard wages rate ruling in the industry to which the workers belonged such pension to commence at the age at which the workers are declared to be too old for State employment."

Such is Holland, the "genius," "revolutionist," "heaven-sent editor." Pensions at forty on full pay; such genius the S. L. P. lost when Holland left it! Such genius, indeed, could only find its kindred soul in the wise-guys who run the "Volkszeitung" in New York.

There have been several letters from middle-aged men in the papers, asking what is to become of them as nobody will give them jobs. One even goes so far as to say, "It would be a kindly act for the government to provide a lethal chamber where middle-aged persons of both sexes could be quickly and painlessly put out of the way, and be saved the final sin of putting an end to themselves. It is a crime in this land to be a middle-aged man without work; and the law says it is a crime to put an end to ourselves. What is to be done? How are the middle-aged men to live—or die?"

A more tragic note than that was never rung in the "Workers' Paradise."

The Trades and Labor Convention in Wellington, New Zealand, rejected a resolution to declare for Socialism, and decided to join the movement for the formation of an independent political party. It will be on the lines of McGowan's "all classes" party.

A huge shipment of Japanese manufactures arrived this week in Sydney. Among them thirty-six cases of soap, furniture and roller desks (100 cases), peanuts, camphor, straw envelopes, paper cigarette holders, trunks, porcelain basketware, 216 cases of cotton goods, and many others.

The Australians are indeed getting scared of the little brown man. In times of strike, Japanese coal arrived, and now all kinds of manufactures are coming in. The Japs have entered on capitalist production, and having begun with the highest developed machinery, there will be things doing in the East. With all nations' hands on the throat of China, there will be a rude awakening when the Celestial Empire wakes up.

R. Mackenzie.

## INT'L SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

The International Socialist Congress closed its labors last Saturday. The next Congress will be held in Vienna in 1913.

During the congress ex-President Roosevelt received a raking in the course of a discussion of anti-militarism.

Several speakers turned the guns on Roosevelt. The most bitter attack was made by George Ledebour, a Socialist member of the German Reichstag, who described him as a "political drummer." Herr Ledebour said:

"He has forgotten that he represents a democratic nation whose existence was due to a revolution. Shame on him for joining the British rulers against Egyptian patriots."

The anti-militarist committee adopted a resolution declaring it to be the duty of all Social Democrats to resist militarism, to refuse to vote money in Parliament for military purposes and unceasingly to demand disarmament until that object has been reached. The resolution also declares that the limitation of naval armaments and the repeal of the prize law must be demanded.

There were nine hundrede delegates in attendance at the congress, including twenty-five from America.

## N. Y. CLOAKMAKERS WIN.

On Friday, September 2, the big cloakmakers' strike was officially ended, which fact was certified to by agreements signed by representatives of the union and of the employers' association. It was stated that the cloakmakers won practically all of their original demands.

The union has been recognized by the Cloak, Suit and Shirt Manufacturers' Association, a union shop granted, and a business agent of the union will be allowed admittance into the factories to see to it that union conditions prevail.

A slight compromise was made in the matter of working hours. Fifty hours will constitute a week's work instead of forty-eight, as had been originally demanded. The highest wages of the cutters will be twenty-five dollars a week, one dollar less than the original scale had called for.

## THE RED BURDENS OF WAR.

### Fall Upon the Proletariat Who Become Food for Cannon.

What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net-purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British village of Drumdrudge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "Natural Enemies" of the French, there are successively selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men: Drumdrudge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them; she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected: all dressed in red; and shipped away, at the public charges, some two thousand miles, or say only to the south of Spain; and fed there till wanted. And now to that same spot, in the south of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Drumdrudge, in like manner wending: till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and Thirty stands fronting Thirty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word "Fire!" is given: and they blow the souls out of one another; and in place of sixty brisk useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart; were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide Universe, there was even, unconsciously, by Commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their Governors had fallen out; and, instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot.—Thomas Carlyle.

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# MAN AND MACHINE

### An Eloquent Arraignment of the Present Social System.

Invention has filled the world with competitors not only of labor but of mechanics—mechanics of the highest skill. To-day the ordinary laborer is for the most part but a cog in the wheel. He works with the tireless—he feeds the insatiable. When the monster stops the man is out of employment—out of bread. He has not saved anything. The machine that he fed was not feeding him—the invention was not for his benefit.

The other day I heard a man say that it was impossible for thousands of good mechanics to get employment, and that in his judgment the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes after, I heard another say that he was selling a patent for cutting out clothes—that one of the machines could do the work of twenty tailors, that only the week before he had sold two to a great house in New York, and that forty cutters had been discharged.

On every side men are being discharged and machines are being invented to take their places. When the great factory shuts down, the workers who inhabited it and gave it life, as thoughts do the brain, go away, and it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen by force of habit gather about the closed doors and broken windows and talk about distress, the price of food and the coming winter. They are convinced that they have not had their share of what their labor created. They feel certain that the machines inside were not their friends. They look at the mansion of the employer, and think of the place where they live. They have saved nothing—nothing but themselves. The employer seems to have enough. Even when employers fail, when they become bankrupt, they are far better off than the laborers ever were. Their worst is better than the toilers' best.

The capitalist comes forward with his specific. He tells the workingman that he must be economical—and yet, under the present system, economy would only lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand, every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slaves who did not wish to run away helped fasten chains on those who did. So the saving mechanic is a certificate that the wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day that he may get enough food to be able to work another? Is that to be his hope, that and—death?

Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, club house or parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." When the poor combine it is a "conspiracy." If they act in concert, if they rally to do something, it is a "mob." If they defend themselves it is "treason." How is it that the rich control the departments of the government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, from the downtrodden, from the unfortunate, from the despised, from men who despair, and from women who weep. There are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and the bravest battle for the right.

How are we to settle the unequal contest between man and machine? Will the machine finally go into partnership with the laborer? Can these forces of nature be controlled for the benefit of her suffering children? Will extravagance keep pace with ingenuity? Will workmen become intelligent enough and strong to become the owners of machines? Will these giants, these Titans, shorten or lengthen the hours of labor? Will they give leisure for the industrious, or will they make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Is man involved in the "general scheme" of things? Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just; or does the same law or fact control him that controls the animal or vegetable world? The great oak steals the sunlight from the small trees, the strong animals devour the weak—every thing at the mercy of beak, and claw, and hoof, and tooth—of hand and club, of brain and greed—inequality, injustice everywhere. The poor horse standing in the street with his dray, overworked, overwhipped and underfed, when he sees other horses groomed like mirrors, glittering with gold and silver, scorning with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the usual Socialistic reflections, and this same horse worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail, looks at donkeys in a field of clover and feels like a Nihilist.

In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all the laws that man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless still live on the weak, the unfortunate and the foolish. True, they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, on their self-denial, their weakness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to the grave without ever having one luxury—has been the fool of others. He has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from a child, is slowly being eaten by her fellow men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life—the failures, the anxieties, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow man.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it now is. No man can truly enjoy even what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow men are in misery and want. When we think of the famished we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as though his heart was as cold as their bodies.

In a world filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, where one man can raise the food for hundreds, millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth?

Is there to be no change?

Are the "laws of supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation, always to be the enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant enough and stupid enough to give their earnings for the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of other workingmen? Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites and vampires to live upon their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop taking off their hats to successful fraud? Will industry, in the presence of crowned idleness, forever fall on its knees, and will the lips unstained by lies forever kiss the robed impostor's hand? Will they understand that beggars can not be generous, and that every healthy man must earn the right to live? Will they finally say that the man who has had equal privileges with all others has no right to complain, or will they follow the example that has been set by their oppressors? Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it, and that anything done, in order that it may endure, must rest upon the cornerstone of justice?—R. G. Ingersoll.

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## VOICES VAIN HOPE.

### S. L. P. Will Live to See Demise of "Rifle-Diet for Strikers" Organ.

American affairs were to the front on the first day's programme of the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen. The old feud between the two Socialist parties in this country was fought out again. The result would seem to indicate that one of the two parties is bound to disappear from the field in the near future. This is the Socialist Labor Party of which Daniel De Leon is the leader and the only well known member. The Socialist Labor Party is the parent of the present Socialist party, but is now reduced to a mere handful which seeks to make up for its lack of influence by intensity of revolutionary fervor. In 1908 it polled 14,000 votes for President, as against 420,000 votes cast for the Socialist party. Its decline was arrested for a time by the vigorous trade union movement that went by the name of Industrial Workers of the World, fathered by De Leon. Today the I. W. W. is decrepit and its most powerful support, the Western Federation of Miners, has applied for affiliation with Mr. Gompers's conservative American Federation of Labor. Something of its former prestige remained to De Leon's party abroad. But at Copenhagen yesterday only one out of the fourteen American delegates was awarded to it.—The Evening Post (August 31).

## PRONOUNCED DEAD AGAIN.

### Capitalist and S. P. Papers Busy Printing S. L. P. Obituaries.

The capitalist press, which with its contemporary Socialist party press, has time and again written the obituary of the Socialist Labor Party is again on the job. Deluded by their S. P. contemporaries, the capitalist press thinks that the S. L. P. received some sort of a setback at the Copenhagen Congress, and up go more or less vociferous paens of rejoicing. The continued existence of the old S.L. P. is a thorn that rankles in the side of capitalism. A thorn of which it cannot get rid, for the reason that the conditions demanding the existence of the S. L. P. are here.

The subjoined is an editorial from the Brooklyn "Eagle" of September 1:

### "DE LEON SNUBBED BY SOCIALISTS.

"The International Congress of Socialists, meeting at Copenhagen, has passed on the relative claims of Morris Hillquit and Daniel De Leon as representatives respectively of the Debs Socialist and of the Socialist Labor Party in the United States. It gives De Leon only one vote out of fourteen for America. The Debs crowd get thirteen. To De Leon this must seem the very essence of injustice. For international Socialism, for Marxism unadulterated by opportunism, he has fought the good fight against many embarrassments; he has kept the faith and he has not finished the course. He has no idea of dropping the conflict till the last ditch is reached. Year by year De Leon's followers go to the polls, registering about the same strength each November. The foreign Socialists have largely stood with De Leon, and he has a backing wherever the foreign-born vote is of importance. Debs and Hillquit, however, stand for American opportunistic Socialism, which aims at winning victories in the present. Their party sprang out of the final convention of the American Railway Union. It has a perfect organization in thirty-nine states and territories. It has control of Toledo, Ohio, with Brand Whitlock as Mayor. It has control of Milwaukee, Wis., with Seidel as chief executive. It has polled in two successive national elections.

"De Leon's Gideon band of patient theorists, who have never bowed the knee to the god of expediency, are turned down. The compromisers with the Baal of place and power are recognized. International Socialism is most ungrateful to De Leon. More is to be expected from Debs. Socialists have many points in common with other politicians."

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# CHARITY

(Continued.)

By Paul Lafargue. Translated by F. B. Guarnier.

The French Revolution had prepared the social soil for the establishment of machine production, which found in abundance and at low price the workers needed in order to thrive and to make millions for the capitalist class. The proletariat, the producing class which it begets, although bearing a name of Latin origin, is a modern creation; for it is well distinguished from the oppressed and exploited classes of past ages. The proletaire is a citizen enjoying, at least in theory, political rights; but he owns neither property nor social guarantee of any kind; he lives from day to day on his wages, which are the price of his commodity labor-power. If the capitalist ceases to need his labor-power, he puts him on the street, unconcerned as to what may become of him and of his family.

If, at the beginning of capitalist production, industry lacked hands, as does agriculture in our day, machinery put an end to this disadvantage by rendering possible the industrial employment of women and children, and by creating an overpopulation of workmen, which Engels calls the RESERVE ARMY OF LABOR. The capitalist no longer fears the workers' demands; he makes laws over the proletaires, despotically fixes their wages and hours of work. The pauperism of capitalist society equally differs from the pauperism of preceding societies.

The disinherited classes of ancient cities were divided into three distinct categories, the slaves, the artisans and journeymen, and the poor. The majority of the latter were the unclassifiable low element, had no trade and wanted none, except, perhaps, that of soldiers. The State and the rich at the beginning fed them because of a sentiment of brotherhood, and later because of fear of their uprisings; but they did not exploit them industrially. After the fourth century before Christ these poor, who were exceedingly numerous in Greece, were seen warring in the qualities of mercenaries in all armies: they even sold their services to the barbarians, Persians, Carthaginians, etc., to fight the Greeks. After Alexander's conquest of Asia and the conquest of Greece by the Romans, they scattered themselves all over the old world, plying the trades of soldiers, rhetoricians, philosophers, doctors, administrators and parasites.

The poor of capitalist society, physiologically impoverished by monotonous and unhygienic work prolonged to the exhaustion of their strength, by insufficient and unhealthy nourishment, and by alcoholism, tuberculosis, rickets, and other diseases, do not possess the physical vigor, the intellectual culture and the combative ardor of the poor of ancient society, and a relatively weak police force is sufficient to hold them in restraint. The docility and mildness which we notice in the proletariat are the product of our industrial age: they date back only about a half century.

The frequent famines of the second half of the eighteenth century, brought about by the rapid increase of the city population and the lack of roadways and imperfection of means of transportation, led to uprisings which prepared the country and city people for the Revolution. A noticeable deficiency in the harvest of cereals, even in the first half of the nineteenth century, was susceptible of popular troubles; the poor harvest of 1847 was one of the causes leading to the Revolution of 1848. The poor at that time inspired the governing classes with fear; their feeding was one of the cares of the statesmen; and the most reactionary governments did not hesitate, when the harvests had been poor, to suspend the tariff and to encourage foreign importations in order to stay the increase of the price of bread. Fear of the poor has vanished.

The Parliamentary ministers and deputies light-heartedly vote protecting measures to make bread dear. The captains of industry who, even under the second Empire, demanded the free entry of cereals and cattle in order that the workmen might get food at reduced prices, are so certain of being able to keep wages at the lowest possible level, whatever the prices of the necessaries of life be, that they no longer interest themselves in the alimentation of the workers, and make common cause with the agrarians in order to increase the tariff on cereals and meats.

The rich classes know themselves to be so protected against revolts of the poor, by their having become accustomed and resigned to their miserable lot, that they no longer fear them. They fear only their individual and Anarchistic vindications, their thefts and murders, but nevertheless they refuse to look into the cause of crimes, the number of which increases in the measure that civilization progresses, because they are afraid of casting light on the fact that the social system of which they are the beneficiaries is responsible for them. The legislators who vote the laws and the magistrates who apply them still have to make an intangible dogma of justice out of the free will of spiritualism and Christianity, and still have to consider that the criminal alone is responsible for the wrongs he has done. Lombroso and his droll school, by pretending to have discovered in the physical organism of the criminal the cause of his misdeeds, have put to work only an array of false anatomical science to confirm it in this opinion. And yet it is three-quarters of a century since Quetelet drew attention to the relation existing between the number of crimes and the price of grain. When he set up his comparative statistics the price of bread was subject to great variations, which could make it a principal factor in the brisk increase of criminality; but since a half century, especially after the enormous production of cereals in the United States, which dates back to 1880, the price of bread oscillates, with slight digressions, around an average, which does not prevent that increase of criminality nor that, during certain years its march is accelerated. Even admitting that the price of bread remains a constant cause of criminality, we must seek its momentary increase elsewhere. Availing myself of the statistics published from 1826 to [illegible] by the Secretary of Justice, I have analyzed the action that commercial and industrial troubles, which can be translated into failures preceding and accompanying wage reductions and forced idleness, could have had on criminality, and I have found that the number of crimes briskly increased when that of failures increased and decreased when business revived. Murders did not seem to be affected by the influence of failures; outrages on decency were in inverse ratio; they were more numerous in years of prosperity, when failures diminished. The poor, in periods of doubled failures and intensified idleness, deprived of work and, consequently, of the means of subsistence, have no other resource to procure them than theft, "this right given by nature," as Charles Fourier says.

(To be concluded.)

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# Report of Socialist Women of Greater New York

TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS : : :

To the International Socialist Congress,
Copenhagen, Denmark.

Greetings:—The phenomenon everywhere resulting from modern industrial evolution, viz. the female invasion of industry, is at the present stage, perhaps, more of a factor in the United States than in any other country. During the last quarter of a century it may almost be said that the entire female proletariat has developed to be at one time or another part of the great industrial army. This has gradually given rise to new and complicated conditions in the already complicated condition of the American Labor Movement.

The first visible result upon the social political field of this female invasion of industry was a loud and strenuous campaign of antagonism between the two sexes. This clamor was led by the great capitalist papers, journals and magazines which are ever alert for an issue that divides the proletariat. An active campaign of sex-antagonism was also carried on by most of the unions of the American Federation of Labor that loudly clamored against female competition wherever it tended to lower the wages of its membership. So even upon this field the American Federation of Labor proved itself a job-protecting concern of a certain class of wage workers, and was ready to serve in promoting capitalist prejudices among the workers. The confusion thus created in labor's ranks was further accentuated by the clamoring of the pure feminists, the "women advocates" and the "suffragists." But in spite of noise, clamor and confusion social and industrial evolution went its course and to-day the female industrial wage slave will have to be reckoned with by the genuine American Labor Movement.

In the meantime a number of women were attracted to the Socialist movement. These ignored the feministic clamor and took their stand with the male comrades in the Sections and educational bodies of the Socialist Labor Party.

No special "woman activity" took place, however, until in 1905. By this time the women of the Socialist Labor Party, particularly in Greater New York, commenced to realize that some special effort would be necessary in order to reach the vast army of women wage earners. So the organization known as "The Socialist Women of Greater New York" was organized with the aim of [illegible]ning and educating the women proletarians in this city and gradually to extend their activities to all parts of the country. Subsequent events have proven that their theory was correct, and that it was none too soon acted upon.

The first thought of the "Socialist Women" was to produce a literature of its own, sound in Socialist principles but treating the subject mainly from a woman's point of view and designed to attract and interest the women wage workers, for the purpose of instituting among them an extensive and systematic campaign of education.

A splendid edition of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism" translated by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The People, had been issued by the Labor News Company. This, along with Engels' "Origin of the Family" and other classics sufficed for study and education upon the subject. The problem that confronted us, however, was to create a literature with which to reach the masses.

Consequently, in 1907, a call was issued and a prize ($100) offered for an essay on "Woman" from a Socialist point of view. The object was to secure one or more good agitational pamphlets. The contest was made international within the English speaking world, and it was particularly stipulated that the essay should be non-partisan, i. e., it should advocate no particular political party or economic union. As judges in this contest we selected the well-known woman writer Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, W. J. Ghent, then Secretary of the Rand "School of Social Science," and Frank Bohn, then the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party. We flattered ourselves that we had secured a representative committee fully capable of judging the subject and looked forward to great results. But now came a surprise that taught us exactly the status of the woman movement in the English speaking world, and what a great necessity there indeed exists for sound proletarian education.

We had expected that a number of proletarian women would answer this call from proletarians. We were disappointed. The response came mainly from women of the several categories of the bourgeoisie and reflected their various confused notions upon the subject. Some Socialist essays, however, were received. But now came the greatest surprise of all. The committee of which we had expected such splendid judgment, awarded in its first decision the prize to a half single tax, half government ownership and wholly feministic abortion. This decision taught us a valuable lesson, as to the caliber of those who in their self-conceit pose as the teachers of the American proletariat. When our "leading lights" know no better than this, small is the wonder that the movement is in an incipient stage, and that the workers are divided against themselves! This award, however, called forth a vigorous protest from the "Socialist Women." A new award was positively demanded, if the committee was not to be ingloriously set aside. The prize was finally, after some pressure on our part, awarded to a clear scientific Socialist essay, "Woman and Her Emancipation," written by Comrade John H. Halls, of London, England. This has subsequently been issued in pamphlet form. Another excellent essay from this contest, "Woman and the Socialist Movement," by Olive M. Johnson, was also chosen by us for publication. This, though written by a member of the S. L. P., is entirely non-partisan and has been adopted by many locals of the Socialist party for agitation among women. It has subsequently been translated into Russian, Jewish, German and Swedish. Thus started our first wide propaganda and thus did we learn the tremendous proportions of the ignorance and prejudices we have to battle against.

The "Socialist Women of Greater New York" have carried on a systematic propaganda of education in the shape of discussion meetings, lectures, open air meetings, distribution of literature at meetings, upon the streets and at factory doors. Thousands of women have already received our message. In the great Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone demonstrations in 1906, the "Socialist Women" for the first time in America came forward and partook in a great public demonstration, and presented the startling spectacle of organized class conscious women side by side with their proletarian brethren protesting against the outrages of Capitalism.

The Socialist Women of Greater New York, though mainly composed of S. L. P. women, were holding themselves neutral and were doing everything to avoid any rooted prejudices and were ever working for and favoring the unification of the American proletariat from the suicidal policy of division that now prevails. Therefore, when, in 1907, the international proletariat practically received the mandate from the International Congress to attempt above all things to secure unity between the Socialist forces in the various countries, the "Socialist Women of Greater New York" instituted an active and aggressive "unity propaganda" through lectures, literature and addresses. We also issued in pamphlet form and extensively distributed an address upon "The Unity Question" delivered by Comrade Daniel De Leon, member of the International Socialist Bureau, who had lately returned from the Stuttgart Congress, before a Jewish organization, the Socialist Labor Club. This pamphlet now constitutes a valuable historic document upon the subject. However, though we found the S. L. P. ready to set aside all immediate interests in order to secure unity of the Socialist forces for practical work against the common capitalist foe, we found the S. P. immovable upon the subject, bragging of its size and sneering and fairly insulting us for our attempts. So little, indeed, were our efforts of unity and neutrality regarded that the women of the S. P., goaded into action by our activity, organized a "Woman's Committee" and commenced action. They indorsed a privately owned monthly publication called "The Socialist Woman," which appellation has since been "softened down" to "The Progressive Woman," a name which, being milder, is presumably more "attractive" to secure support for its owner from the various elements of women that are astir in public propaganda in this country. The S. P. Women organization did not in any way fail to reflect the features of its parent organization, reflecting its bourgeois and compromising posture, the weakness of its organization and the hollowness of its aims.

Thus did the "Socialist Women" learn that neutrality and compromise was not its duty, but that it must hew clearly to the line and do all to educate the American women proletarians upon clear cut, uncompromising Socialist lines. We have therefore practically thrown our lot with the S. L. P. The Sunday edition of the Daily People of New York City now regularly devotes a page to the woman's side of the question. Much information is thus disseminated as to the movement in general, woman's position and condition to-day, in the past, in the various countries and industries, etc., etc.

It is our aim and hope in the near future to make this part of the Socialist Labor Party's official organ not the least attractive, interesting and educating. We realize fully the value of a united, strong party-owned press, and our efforts will always go to build up one that shall be the pride of the American proletariat.

The Woman Suffrage propaganda has taken tremendous proportions in this country during the last few years. All classes have been drawn into it; it remains, however, mainly an issue of bourgeois and professional women. To the "Socialist Women" the agitation has significance only because it makes a new era in social evolution, an era when all the people are demanding an equal voice in governmental affairs. Moreover, this "awakening of woman" by the equal suffragists has tended to arouse them to public affairs so that it is possible to reach them and interest them in Socialist propaganda. As an "issue," however, woman suffrage does not appeal to us. We know that our place is in the class struggle, not in the sex struggle. And, moreover, we find the tendency strong in the suffrage movement to actually attempt to blur the class struggle, and thus promote the confusion that already exists upon Labor's field. The top capitalist society lady, through the medium of the suffrage campaign, places herself in the van as a champion of freedom, humanity and equal rights, waving the banner of "Votes for Women and Equal Privileges for All" before the dazzled eyes of the guileless, unclassconscious, uninformed American woman wage slave. The danger concealed in this "issue" was clearly, though unintentionally emphasized by Mrs. Pankhurst, of England, in her farewell address at Cooper Union, December, 1909. She said: "There is one great advantage accomplished by the Woman Suffrage Movement. It has fastened the bond of sisterhood among all women as a sex, irrespective of class or station in life." This campaign of sham equality has made us more than wary as to the suffrage issue. It appears as if it might be the fond hope of our crafty capitalist ladies when they no longer can fool and cajole the American male proletariat, to dump upon the political arena the great army of women voters, duped by the notion of "equality and sisterhood of all women" and thus offset the effect of a class conscious male vote. But if such is their hope they will indeed find it a chimera. Sound Socialist education will henceforth be carried on with untiring efforts among the female proletariat. But it behooves us to keep levelheaded upon this subject, the more so because the women of the S. P. are inclined to be women suffragists first, Socialists afterwards; and even go so far as to accuse us of being "anti-suffragists" because we lay more stress upon the industrial emancipation of the proletariat than upon the political emancipation of women.

In order to make clear our position on woman suffrage relative to the class struggle of the proletariat, we arranged a great public mass meeting at Cooper Union, May, 1909, and invited Comrade Daniel De Leon to address the same upon the subject of "Woman Suffrage." This address fixes the woman movement in its proper place in the struggle of the race and in the class struggle of the proletariat; it exposes the follies of both the pro and anti-suffragists; in short, it furnishes us with a classic upon this much-disputed subject. It has been printed in pamphlet form and has already found an extensive circulation.

Significant is the fact that the American Federation of Labor is the center to which gravitate all the bourgeois instincts of the apologists of capitalism, from the lowest to the highest. And well they may in their instinctive dread of the social revolution seek shelter and safety with that kind of labor union which the highest organ of capitalism (The Wall Street Journal) has termed the strongest bulwark against Socialism in this country. The A. F. of L. openly advocates the harmony between Capital and Labor. The Socialist party is endeavoring to perpetuate the A. F. of L. and to coax the workers into the co-operative commonwealth on the sly. The women of the S. P. cater openly to the suffrage movement that is endeavoring to "fasten the bond of sisterhood" between the women of the exploiting and the exploited classes. The results of such contradictory and confusing tactics can not fail to be quick in asserting themselves. The "Socialist Women" have already had to grapple with their results.

In the latter part of 1909 a great strike broke out among the shirtwaist makers in New York. The strike took large proportions and spread to other cities. The shocking conditions under which these women toilers labored became widely exposed as a result of the strike. Sentiment (cheap enough at all times) ran high. With the very outbreak of the strike the "Socialist Women" took their post of duty. A number of meetings were held among the strikers, literature on the subjects of Socialism and class-conscious labor organization was constantly distributed, a committee of two was almost constantly in attendance at Clinton Hall, speaking to the girls, enlightening them on their class interests, and pointing out the proper form of unionism prerequisite for their emancipation. The women of the S. P. were also active; but what was the aim, object and final result of their activity?

The working class spirit of the girls ran high for a time. Here, obviously, was a case for the so-called "bond of sisterhood of all women." It was not long in asserting itself. The women suffragists, headed by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of millionaire mining and railroad connections, and Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the steel, railroad and money king, came forward as the "champions of the downtrodden sewing girls." The striking shirtwaist workers were led to the Hippodrome, New York's largest auditorium, paid for by Mrs. Belmont, and were slobbered over with sympathy and the sentimental gush of bourgeois idealism and nonsense about the "equality of plutocracy and proletariat." It was the fashion in those days with New York society belles to be furious in their sympathy for the girl strikers; and it became the duty of young dandies when passing out and in at their resorts in company with their dames to buy papers from the girls, who sold them for the benefit of the strike fund, and pay for them with silver coins. Thus the dazzled and astonished girls suddenly found themselves the center of attention and popularity, and the fine silken cord that ties "the bond of sisterhood" soon strangled their brave maiden efforts for freedom. "The Women's Trade Union League," the female arm of the A. F. of L., and thitherto a dormant and inactive arm, it must be admitted, suddenly roused itself into action, and reached forward to draw the unsuspecting girls into its slimy grasp. Eva MacDonald Valesh, long known by those who paid attention to her movements as a clever female lieutenant of Gompers, Mitchell et al., arrived upon the scene, and took charge of the situation. By this time the Socialist agitation had its effect among the girls and had become decidedly obnoxious to the bourgeois society "sisters." Anne Morgan stamped her foot (in the newspapers) and said that the Socialist agitation had to cease! Eva MacDonald Valesh wept bitter tears (also in the newspapers) and protested that no Socialist agitation be tolerated. She emphatically sat down upon and completely cowed the S. P. women. What these did and how they fared is officially set forth in a document signed by leading members of the S. P. Women's Committee and printed in the S. P. New York "Call" of February 8th, 1910:

"There has perhaps never been a more humiliating position in the history of the labor movement than that occupied by the Socialist women in the shirtwaist makers' strike. So long as they did the work of the black man (Friday) they were tolerated and permitted to go on; but no sooner did they attempt to do anything that would count officially than they were put in the background."

This, of course, only records the chagrin of having been pushed aside, but the document hastens to assure us how utterly uncalled for are ever the apprehensions that the S. P. would sin against the interests of the A. F. of L.:

"The other groundless accusation—that the Socialist women did nothing but preach Socialist doctrines—proves once more that Mrs. Valesh had never taken the trouble to visit any shop meetings during the strike. For the entire duration of the struggle the Socialists had confined themselves to purely trade union speeches, with the result that they did more than help the girls win the strike; they helped them to realize and learn that their only salvation from the merciless conditions is a well-organized union, for which the girls will stand now all the time, in and out of strike."

The shirtwaist makers' strike furnishes another chapter in the history of the humiliating role of the black man "Friday" played by the S. P.; it has again demonstrated the work of the A. F. of L. as the bulwark of Capitalism and as a lightning rod which leads into the ground the revolutionary electricity generated within the ranks of the proletariat; it has luminously illustrated the mission of the "sisterhood" advocated by the women suffragists; and it pointed plainly to the fact that one spreading of sound Socialist propaganda necessitated and brought into being the female arm of the Civic Federation under which Eva MacDonald Valesh now holds a salaried position.

"The Socialist Women" did not flinch from their position as long as the strike lasted. We continued our campaign of education regardless of the anger of the society women or the protests of the A. F. of L. Unlike our sisters of the S. P., we did not plead "not guilty" when accused of having preached Socialism.

We are proud of the fact and promise Miss Anne Morgan and Mr. Samuel Gompers and all their hirelings and satellites to repeat the offense early and often.

In spite of all the confusion that is fostered upon it, Socialism—sound, scientific Socialism—is still and increasingly so, the nightmare of the American Plutocracy.

In conclusion, if asked What is the matter with the labor movement in America that it appears to shatter itself everlastingly to pieces? we should answer that it woefully lacks class consciousness and the spirit of sound class organization. There is in this country no lack of sympathy for the cause, no lack of sentiment for the downtrodden, no lack of rebelliousness against existing conditions among the workers themselves. But these feelings are all evaporated. Therefore sound education, agitation and organization must be the slogan of the future if the American movement is to crystallize into a movement capable of revolutionary action.

In keeping with this our knowledge and experience the "Socialist Women of Greater New York" determines to the full extent of its capacity to continue its mission, viz., to bring the American female proletariat abreast of the International Socialist Movement.

Anna B. Touroff.

Delegate to the International Congress from the "Socialist Women of Greater New York."

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# "LABOR SUNDAY"

## PRAYER DAY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AS SEEN BY EUROPEAN LABOR PAPER.

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor resolved:

"Whereas, Churches and clergy are taking an increasing interest in the study of the labor movement . . . . it would be advantageous for the church as well as labor to designate a special day on which to concentrate the attention of all classes upon the questions affecting labor,

"Resolved, That the Sunday preceding the first Monday in September be designated officially as Labor Sunday by the American Federation of Labor; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the churches in America be requested to give over part of that day for the presentation of the labor questions . . . ."

Reverend Stelze has reported in the "Mine Workers' Journal" how far the matter has progressed. For years that reverend has appeared at the conventions of the American trades unions to represent the "Federated Council of Churches"; he is also a member—of the International Association of Machinists. He writes:

"After the passing of this resolution by the American Federation of Labor the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America passed a similar resolution in which America's churches were asked to heartily comply with the request of the convention of the American Federation of Labor." He recommends to the churches that they observe the day by "sermons and other exercises befitting the occasion." The "commission for the social service of God" requested last week (August 6) the clergy in nearly 700 cities to co-operate with the appointed committees of organized labor. Samuel Gompers sent communications to the local central bodies also requesting them to co-operate in this "work." Gompers recommends that the central bodies appoint committees to visit the clergy of all denominations to call their attention to this matter and request them to preach a sermon from the pulpit on Labor Sunday. . . .

Of course the clergy declared quickly and generally its willingness to comply with the wishes of the Federation; a cheaper and more thoroughgoing advertisement for the churches would not soon present itself again. The trades unions will everywhere agitate for a good attendance at church and the clergy will get their musty, because unoccupied pews filled free. It is also perhaps possible—in the land of unlimited stupidity it is highly probable—that the trades unions will penalize their members for not attending the services.

The influence of the church in the great industrial centres is not very great. There, where intimate relations between plunderbund and church show themselves in their most disgusting form, where priests' mouths are moved by the steam of the steel trust, where the Bible smells of the tobacco trust, and the sacristy of the odor of the oil trust, the thinking proletarian gives a wide berth to the church. But of what use are the imposing edifices, tendered by trust magnates, and the ten thousand dollar organs, if those for whose intellectual chloroforming they were intended do not attend? This condition compels the clergy to break into labor organizations and "take an interest in the study of the labor question," and it induces them to participate in the parades on the "day of labor," aye, it even urges them to demand from the Socialist party—as the debate with the "Christian fellowship" showed—recognition of its organization and admission into the party.

It should not be said that all of the clergy are inimical to the Labor Movement, and should therefore be scared away. The American clergy, at various times, had members who absolutely could not comprehend that the church was here only for the protection of exploiters. But just as a few swallows do not make a summer so a few honest folk do not constitute a labor-friendly church.

However that may be, the American trades unions have now,—their "day of prayer." Thus, officially, an opportunity has been created where the trades unionist may be imbued with contentment, humility and servility; where he can be systematically trained for the "beyond," and where thorough comments on the fable about the camel and the eye of a needle may be indulged in. Of course, the assistance of the Almighty will be implored for the trades union movement. If He is again won for the American Federation of Labor—lately it seemed that He had withdrawn his strong hand,—then plutocracy will surely be scared: the steel trust will cease to murder employes, the lackeys of "justice" will cease to issue injunctions, the police will stop clubbing strikers, and the Socialists, these "discourteous" scoffers, will disappear from the "face of God's earth." All this can be accomplished by such a "day of prayer." In his report on his European trip Gompers declared that the German trades union movement came next to the American. Should not he soon be able to report with the same knowledge and as much ease that the German trade unionists, for the purpose of furthering their propaganda and goal, have also created an "official day of prayer"?—Stuttgart "Metallarbeiter-Zeitung."

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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|---|---|
| In 1888 | 2,068 |
| In 1892 | 21,157 |
| In 1896 | 36,564 |
| In 1900 | 34,191 |
| In 1904 | 34,172 |
| In 1908 | 14,237 |

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1910.

The conditions of conquest are easy. We have but to toil awhile, endure awhile, believe always, and never turn back.

—R. L. STEVENSON.

## HOW THE "DES MOINES PLAN" WORKS.

The American capitalist politician is a slick article. He feels the popular pulse, notes the feverish groans and moans of "Anti-Trust," "Anti-Monopoly," and the like; then, instead of administering some drastic dose, he proceeds to give the patient "a hair of the dog that bit him." Thus we have had anti-monopoly parties run by monopolists; have seen corporations start "popular" meetings, to pass resolutions the opposite of those adopted by the real popular meetings, etc., etc., all with the purpose of spreading confusion and dividing and disheartening the people who kicked.

The latest example of the politician's trick of "ruining by adoption," comes from Des Moines, Iowa. What has been heralded far and wide as the "Des Moines Plan" is simply the commission form of government, with certain additions: the initiative, referendum, recall and non-partisan primary.

The "initiative" provides that a certain number of voters may petition the commission to pass a certain measure, and, if the commission sees fit to refuse, the matter must be settled by popular vote. The "referendum" provides for submission to the voters of certain measures, such as franchises, which must be approved by popular vote before they become law. The "recall" provides that a certain number of voters may by petition force any member of the commission to submit the question of his continuance in office to a new election immediately. The "non-partisan primary" provides for the nominating of candidates without any party designation. The ballot is a list of names, the voter voting for five on the list. The leading ten names remain on the ballot for the final election.

The Legislature let the thing pass. The press approved, the Standpat press included. Meanwhile the corporations set up a paper in opposition. With corporation organs "for," and a corporation organ "against," the people got puzzled. All the safeguards did not remove the suspicions that certain candidates were of plutocratic taint. Des Moines had a merry old time.

Then came the "snags." Lona Ingham Robinson tells about them in the Chicago "Public." "Before last spring's election, a petition of 2,100 names, many more than the 25 per cent. called for, was sent to the City Commissioners, recommending the submission of an ordinance inimical to one of the great public utility concerns. The Clerk verified the names on the petition all right and the Council voted to permit an election on this matter, but Judge James A. Howe, of a district court of this county, the very same who handed down a decision that the whole Des Moines Plan was constitutional, enjoined the City Council from allowing this election, partly on the ground that the thing asked for was not according to any expressed law, but partly that the necessary act of the City Clerk in passing upon the validity of the names on the petition was 'judicial' and not legislative, and was therefore illegal."

Another "snag" was encountered in the persons of the city attorneys, holdovers from the previous administration. Any aggressive move against corporations on the part of the city, the city attorneys declare to be illegal, and that blocks the Commissioners.

The "blocks" and "snags" yet to be encountered are formidable. The State Supreme Court, oracle of oracles, is yet to be heard on the Des Moines difficulties. Meanwhile the voters are beginning to look at their toy weapons, the initiative and recall, wondering as to what use they are. Before long the whole Des Moines Plan will be pretty well discredited as "unworkable," then the corporations will be more secure than ever and the wily politician, who has been keeping himself in the background the meanwhile, will again bask in the sunshine of popularity.

As the S. L. P. has repeatedly pointed out to the one-thing-at-a-timers, the tiger will defend one hair of his whiskers as fiercely as he will defend his life. That being the case, is it not the part of wisdom to go prepared to take the whole hide?

## THE ARCH DEMAGOGUE.

After a year and a half of noisy retirement, Theodore Roosevelt, "back from Elba," has broken loose all over the West where he is swatting things as vigorously as of yore. The Insurgents are hugging themselves with joy as his tour proceeds, while the various other brands of reformers hide their diminished heads in the effulgence of the Rooseveltian rays. The hero of it all proceeds from crowd to crowd gluttonizing and glorying in the adulation of the unthinking multitudes.

The Colonel doffs his hat to a Grand Army button and delivers a plaudit on patriotism; the sight of little children prompts a sermon on woman and the home; the presence of a "horny handed" son of toil starts him off on a homily on the dignity of labor. He tickles local pride by "pinning his faith in the great West," and the crowds cheer and shout. But ever the burden of his talk is for honesty, honesty in public life.

On August 30 the ex-President scored the politicians who blackmail the corporations, in typically Rooseveltian lingo; what wouldn't he do to them. And why shouldn't he talk that way, isn't the public memory short? A year and a half on "Elba" and all is forgotten. Forgotten are the deals with Platt, Quay, Hanna and others of their ilk. Forgotten is the invitation to Harriman to come to the White House without noise; forgotten, even by the Insurgents who froth against Cannon, is the Roosevelt open letter of 1906, urging Cannon's re-election. Forgotten is the fact that it was a tip from Roosevelt to Chicago that resulted in the nomination of Sherman, the Sherman whom he is now fighting.

"He jests at scars who never felt a wound," says the poet, but Teddy, the people's Teddy, beneficiary of political corruption funds, stands forth as the violent denunciator of the evil. To hear him now one would think that he had felt no joy when $50,000 of insurance money went to his campaign. To listen to his honesty talk of to-day none could ever think that the size of the Beef Trust check interested him.

It is amusing to note how the interests, to whom Roosevelt was once acceptable, stand aghast at his utterances to-day, especially since he laid hands upon the Holy of Holies, the United States Supreme Court, in a speech at Denver on August 29. But to others he is the "regenerated" Roosevelt. The New York "Press" holds that he has parted company with the "enemies to the State," and it meets the objection that he means to make himself a Boss by saying, "If that were true his autocracy would be preferable to the rule of a greedy band of land grabbers, bribe takers, traffickers in legislation and purveyors of public office to the highest bidder." It is only one step more to the advocacy of a despotism, under the guise of "benevolent" Bossism.

Roosevelt, as the champion of high public morality, and clean citizenship, with his utterances of what "I will do," shows not only the spirit of a demagogue, but of a dictator as well.

## OUR PIGMY COLOSSI.

Among the seven wonders of the old world was reckoned the gigantic Colossus of Rhodes, which tradition says bestrode the entrance to the harbor with a beacon light in its hand and ships passing between its legs. To-day in this country that old world wonder is reduced to pigmy dimensions in comparison with the claims of some of the men of flesh and blood who are acting as would-be beacon lights to a benighted people.

Among the colossi of modern dimensions is Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, who, report has it, would like to be governor of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Wilson's aspiration becoming known, the recent convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, held in Newark, stuck its non-political finger into the capitalist political kettle, tasted of the mixture, and not liking the Wilson flavor passed a resolution condemning him as a "foe to organized labor." The resolution was based on newspaper accounts of what Wilson's supporters claim were only mild and casual criticisms of what was called the standardizing of labor.

President Wilson seems to have taken undue alarm at the unimportant action of the labor fakirs, and has come out in a long letter declaring himself a warm friend of labor.

A few brief extracts from Wilson's letter will serve to show the tenor of the whole. He says:

"I have always been the warm friend of organized labor."

"I have criticised some of the things organized labor has occasionally done, but I have criticised them as a friend."

"I know of no other standard by which to judge these things than the interest of the whole community. The laboring man can not benefit himself by injuring the interests of the country."

"I am much more afraid that the great corporations, combinations and trusts will do the country deep harm than I am that the labor organizations will harm it, and yet I believe the corporations to be necessary instruments of modern business."

There we have it, just as we have it from Teddy, and the other blatant demagogues who claim they are friends of labor, but—but recognize the "rights" of capital too. They try to hide and cover their capitalist partnership with a lot of words about the mutual obligations of capital and labor, and their equality under the law. In other words, they think to bridge the unbridgable chasm of the class struggle that divides labor and capital by planting one foot on the interests of labor the other foot on the interests of capital.

The interests of the capitalist and the worker are direct opposites. What is good for the one is bad for the other. The capitalist is in business for but one thing, profits. Profits come out of the hides of the workers. The interests of the workers dictate that they yield up as little of their hides as possible.

University presidents, and would-be Presidents, may prate of identity of interests between capital and labor, but below them rage the roaring waves of social discontent drowning their feeble cries. The beacon they hold aloft is a false light intended to lure the workers on to the rocks. Once the workers see and comprehend these things these colossi of capitalism will be seen to be nothing but pigmies who, instead of straddling the angry sea, only "put their foot in it."

## BLIND GOMPERS.

In the Labor Day issue of Gompers' "American Federationist," out in all the gala of blue and gilt, we find honorable Samuel's name affixed to the editorial, "Labor Day Review," in which this brilliant observation occurs:

"As to the political policy of the American Federation of Labor, recent events affecting its larger aspects have been recorded in the columns of this magazine. During our trip in Europe a year ago we strived constantly and earnestly, and sympathetically, to ascertain the origins of the workingmen's parties in the Old World. They were to be found in political and class conditions not existing in this country. No kings or nobles here; no hereditary class of privileged lawmakers; no hereditary titled aristocracy; no forced military service. These, and numerous other barriers to democracy, have given a life to European Socialism that never could come to it if the way was cleared, as in this country, to economic questions. Hence, in America a different working-class policy is the result. That policy naturally, and logically, presents itself in the form of a concrete demand for the machinery of the people's power, to be exerted upon the separate measures before the country and upon individual officials. In this direction the country is fast moving. The American trade unionists may be most willing to bring about what unity is possible with the workingmen of Europe, to be expressed for the present, and until a better organization is made, through the International Secretariat, but there are no signs that our membership is willing to adopt the political policy of Europe. Americans, the big majority of them, are sufficiently educated to want to know where they are to land before they embark."

"No kings or nobles here"?—Let the current language of the day refute and confute the penny-a-liner who wrote that for Mr. Gompers.

In an article entitled "IT" in "Everybody's Magazine," beginning with the September number, Lincoln Steffens plainly points to J. Pierpont Morgan as the personal sovereign of the United States. Steffens says:

"If this man represents the financial power which controls the railroads and other public service corporations; the trusts, banks, insurance companies, trust companies, and other special interests, he represents those powers which—even before they were united—supported, defended, and controlled political parties, and bosses, and, therefore, rivaled the power of mayors and councils, governors and legislatures, the President and Congress of the United States. In other words, if this Wall street rumor is true; if Mr. Morgan is supreme there; if he is boss of the bosses in Wall street who boss the business bosses back of the political bosses all over the United States, then J. Pierpont Morgan is boss of the United States. *And it is true.*"

The article by Steffens is also illustrated with cartoons,—and cartoons are not spun out of the imagination—taken from various journals. A striking one, taken from "Life," shows Morgan receiving the homage of the monarchs of the world.

As for nobles, this country can present an array undreamt of by the old world. Has Mr. Gompers, or rather his editorial man Friday, never heard of "our" powerful coal barons, steel magnates, railroad kings, cotton lords, and the host of others of the industrial and financial nobility?

"No hereditary class of privileged lawmakers"?—Are not all the seats in the United States Senate the hereditary privilege of the capitalist class. Was not that body long since dubbed the "American House of Lords"?

"No hereditary titled aristocracy"?—Were not the American women, who married broken down European nobles in order to sport their titles, actually greater and more powerful duchesses and countesses in the realm of American industry? In addition, are not Vanderbilt, Gould and other youthful scions of wealth spoken of as heirs apparent to railroad, telegraph and other like thrones?

Mr. Gompers must have wandered through Europe with eyes and mind closed, or he would have seen a pretty close parallel between European and American economic conditions.

We shall have occasion to recur to Mr. Gompers' editorial.

## HOODWINKING, PRO AND CON.

"Gripe" Nuts Post has had another attack. "There's a Reason." Maybe he ate of something produced at Battle Creek, Mich. Anyway, he is breaking out in the press all over the country. He is frothing at the mouth over the A. F. of L. "Labor Sunday," which he denounces as a scheme to hoodwink clergymen. That shows that the gentleman must be afflicted with mental strabismus, or he would see that the A. F. of L. is engaged, not in trying to hoodwink preachers, but trying to enlist the aid of the hoodwinking preachers to help hoodwink the union dupes.

Mr. Post is an adept at doing a little hoodwinking himself. In the white space that he blackens he lays all the crimes in the calendar at the door of the A. F. of L., glibly talking of dynamiting and murder as particular agencies of the unions. We have heard of fights in labor troubles, but all the maimings of workmen, at the hands of other workmen, are not as a drop in the bucket compared with the killing and maiming of workmen by the criminal neglect of safety precautions by the capitalist class, of which class Mr. Post is a defender. Why does not Mr. Post mention these things? "There's a Reason!"

If Mr. Post resorts to hoodwinking in matters of such public import, what dependence can be placed upon what he says in advertising his own products. Sometime ago "Collier's," which is far from being a "labor ranting" journal, took up this very question and said:

"Deception there is, in advertising, as in all dealings between the imperfect human animal and his equally imperfect fellow. It is lessening with the spread of intelligence. Some that is still conspicuous in print is unnecessary, and hence incredibly stupid. For example, take certain recent exploitations of 'Grape-Nuts' and its fellow article 'Postum,' put up by the same concern. One widely circulated paragraph labors to produce the impression that 'Grape-Nuts' will obviate the necessity of an operation in appendicitis. This is lying, and, potentially, deadly lying. Similarly, 'Postum' continually makes reference to the endorsements of 'a distinguished physician,' or 'a prominent health official,' persons as mythical, doubtless, as they are mysterious. Here are two articles of food which, unless there is some secret reason against it, should sell on their merits. Yet their manufacturer persists in insulting the intelligence and alienating the support of people who might otherwise purchase them. 'I've stopped taking Grape-Nuts since it became a patent medicine,' said an acquaintance of ours recently. The editor of a prominent religious journal, writing of the cancellation of certain patent-medicine contracts, says: 'I have sometimes the same feeling toward the Postum advertisements and those of Grape-Nuts. . . . The manner in which they are pushed and the phraseology used to commend them constantly cause me annoyance.' If these breakfast foods desire to be classed in the public mind with the fraudulent and failing patent medicines, they are taking the proper steps to that end. But isn't it worth their while to stop and consider whether, in the long run, it will pay to identify themselves with a class of merchandise which has no other selling power, save only that which it derives, at an enormous outlay and an increasing risk, from mendacious claims?

"Mr. Post's departures from the truth we elucidated a week ago. Now we seize a leisure moment to speak of the claim, our rejection of which aroused the Postum fury. The gentleman's persistent patent-medicine claim, through sunshine and through shower, seems to us, in our present genial mood, no less than entertaining. 'It is a practical certainty,' declares Mr. Post, 'that when a man has approaching symptoms of appendicitis, the attack can be avoided by discontinuing all food except Grape Nuts and by properly washing out the intestines.' The point of this observation lies in the application of it, chiefly in that part following the 'and.' It is probable that if one could have his 'intestines properly washed out,' he need not die of appendicitis. Why not go farther? Toothache may be cured by taking three bites of Grape Nuts, and having the molar pulled. Sure relief for corns; stuff your shoes with Grape Nuts and cut your foot off. A 'prominent health official' says: 'Since eating a pound of Grape Nuts every day, and buying a new wig, my baldness has ceased to bother me.'"

There is no real necessity for Mr. Post writing articles on "hoodwinking." His own conduct furnishes the best illustration of the theme.

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Food for thought on "Labor Day": The twenty-second annual report of the Rhode Island Bureau of Industrial Statistics shows these facts:

"Wages of operatives in woolen and worsted mills are paid from $7 to $9 a week.

"Wages in silk mills, $7 to $8 a week.

"Wages in cotton mills, $7 to $8 a week.

"Wages in rubber factories, $8 to $9 a week."

## WEDDED TO GOMPERSISM.

**S. P. Delegates at International Congress Insist Upon It as a Basis for Socialist Unity.**

The below is a translation of a "New Yorker Volkszeitung" "Special Dispatch," which appeared in the columns of that paper September 2.

Copenhagen, September 1.—The plenary meeting to-day took up again the question of how large a portion of the vote of the American delegation the Socialist Labor Party representatives were entitled to. For, though the meeting of the American delegation as well as the Organization Committee decided that the S. L. P. should have but one of the fourteen votes of the United States, Daniel De Leon appealed this matter in the Congress, but without better luck than he previously had.

De Leon held that his party was entitled to at least 3 1-2 votes of the 14, as it controlled a national organization as well as many local and state bodies in most of the states of the United States; to grant the S. L. P. but one vote signified an injustice which is possible only through exercising despotically majority rule in the committee. In this connection, De Leon happened to mention that it was the fault only of the Socialist party that to-day there still existed two Socialist parties in the United States; his party had repeatedly extended the hand of peace, and had twice even officially made unity proposals, which, however, the national executive committee of the S. P., as well as its national convention rejected.

Morris Hillquit and Victor Berger gave the spokesman of the S. L. P. the necessary answer. They pointed out the real significance of the De Leonites, who are as a matter of fact not a party, but only a squad of provoking and exasperated fanatics, whose sole activity of late years consisted in attacks and casting suspicion on the Socialist party and its sympathizers. Their own party, declared both speakers was at once ready for an honorable unity, but such unity would have to be based on a change of the S. L. P.'s attitude toward trade unions. The Socialist party would never unite with people, who, in so important a cardinal matter as the question of the relation between the Socialist movement and the trade unions, took such anti-Socialist and wrongly based position.

The motion of De Leon was thereupon defeated and the S. L. P. was, according to the proposition of the committee, given one vote.

## "LABOR SUNDAY" SERMON

**TEXT:**

**Workers of all countries, unite!**
**You have nothing to lose but your chains.**
**You have a world to win!**
**—Karl Marx.**

The words of the text are remarkably clear, forceful and direct. There is no ambiguity about them. They are incapable of more than one interpretation. It is made clear to whom they are addressed, upon what subject, and also with scientific precision is pointed out the consequent beneficial results of following the principles laid down.

It will be observed that it is the workers, and they alone, whom the words concern. The author does not say "workers and the middle class," or, "workers and 'good' men of all other classes." No, it is the workers only, whom he addresses.

Nor does he address only the workers of Germany, or of France, or of England, or of America; not any Chosen People of workers, does Marx address, but the workers of "all" countries. And this for the reason that the workers of all countries are really one people. The message then, of Marx, to the workers of all countries, is: "Unite!" Unite, not as workers of one country, or any two or three countries, but as workers of the world.

To "unite" the workers means for them to join together for action as an integral whole—to unite their actions as one man. To join together, as a class and for their class interests so that as one man they may resist encroachments in the shop, as one man carry on the assault in the political battlefield, and as one man strive for the emancipation of Labor.

What do the workers risk in uniting? What have they to lose? The worker under capitalism is a slave. He is not forcibly captured and then bought and sold, as in other periods of slavery, it is true; the worker has the glorious privilege of selling himself. Without the ownership of the tool of production the worker is bound to sell himself in the labor market, just the same as any other merchandise is sold; and, as with other merchandise, his price, or wages, declines with the increase of the supply. The improved tool of production, instead of lightening the condition of the toilers, increases the number of workers by displacing them, thus the worker must, in competition with other workers, sell himself at an ever lower price, with the result that his condition is that of a slave—he is a wage slave. Hence, in uniting, and overthrowing the slavery system, the workers have nothing to lose; nothing but their chains, the chains of wage slavery.

But, after all, is it worth while, if the chains of wage slavery are broken and thrown away what will it profit the workers? Here comes the ringing climax to the message: "You have a world to win!"

Who can conceive of the full significance of these words, of the grandeur of a world of the workers!—a world in which the purpose of life will be to live, instead of as it is now, for the workers, the sole purpose of life being to slave.

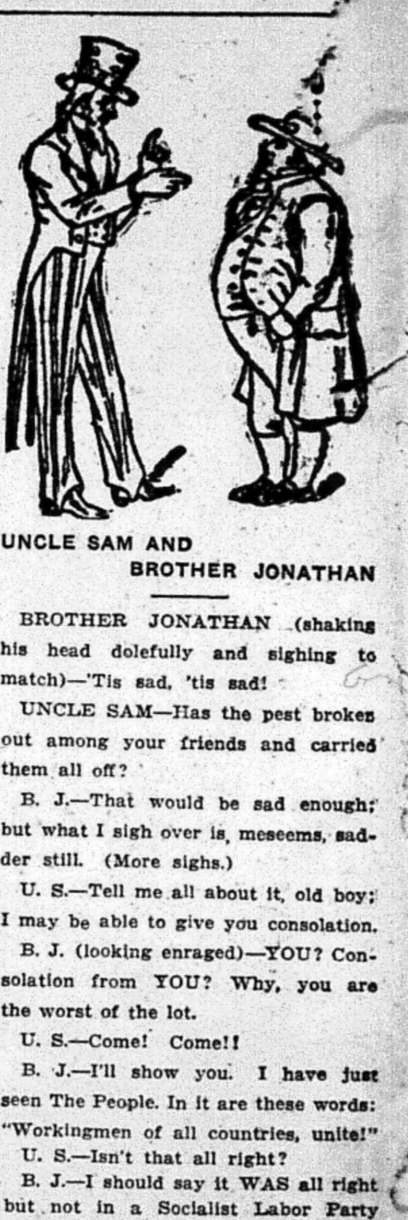
That it is no idle dream, this hope of a happy world for the world's workers, we know from the fact that to-day Labor, with the aid of ever developing machinery, can bountifully supply the wants and comforts of mankind. It is to realize the ages long dream of mankind, now fully realizable that the workers are to unite.

But there is unity and unity. Only correct principles will insure unity of action. Socialism demands the restoration to the people, to the workers, of the property, the machinery of production which they created and which is theirs. But simply to say that is not enough. The workers must also be taught to ruthlessly cut loose from the agencies and teachings of capitalism. They must become imbued with the clear and clean-cut political, educational and tactical principles of revolutionary Socialism. They must not look for any help outside themselves. The working class can not be emancipated through the action of any other class. It can not be emancipated from above; it must free itself; all other classes, despite their claims to the contrary, due to their material interests must have the working class continue being a slave class.

As there is unity and unity, so there is organization and organization, union and union. The Gompers style of union that organizes the workers to the tune of the "brotherhood of capital and labor," is a form of union that had better never come together. Its form of unity means simply that the workers therein are united in defeat of their own emancipation.

The call of Marx, the call of revolutionary Socialism to the workers, is clear: "Unite, unite for the purpose of overthrowing the brutal capitalist system that keeps you a robbed wage slave class; organize to resist it now in the shop, and at the ballot box; organize for the emancipation of labor. There is no hope for you but in just that."

"You have nothing to lose. You have a world to win."



## UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN (shaking his head dolefully and sighing to match)—'Tis sad, 'tis sad!

UNCLE SAM—Has the pest broken out among your friends and carried them all off?

B. J.—That would be sad enough; but what I sigh over is, meseems, sadder still. (More sighs.)

U. S.—Tell me all about it, old boy; I may be able to give you consolation.

B. J. (looking enraged)—YOU? Consolation from YOU? Why, you are the worst of the lot.

U. S.—Come! Come!!

B. J.—I'll show you. I have just seen The People. In it are these words: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!"

U. S.—Isn't that all right?

B. J.—I should say it WAS all right but not in a Socialist Labor Party paper.

U. S.—Hey! ?!

B. J. (angry)—No; not in an S.L.P. paper! You Socialists don't act as if you want to unite the workingmen. You fight everything. One set of workingmen want free trade, and, hang you, you have to quarrel with them; another set expresses itself in favor of protection and you fall like a pile of bricks on them. (Angrier) If other honest workers set up a party for Municipal Ownership there you are jumping on 'em. (Still angrier). You wont go together with anybody, and you try to smash up everything. You call that "uniting" the working class?

U. S.—What's the matter with you is that you can't read English.

B. J.—I can't? Can't I?

U. S.—Exactly. You don't know what "unite" means.

B. J.—I don't? It means to bring together.

U. S.—And you understand by the command to bring the workingmen together that they CAN be brought and kept together on any issue?

B. J.—Why, certainly, simply bring them together.

U. S.—See here. You are quite a shot, I know.

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now, if you set a platoon of soldiers aiming at a target, which are the shots that will come together?

B. J.—Those that hit the bull's eye.

U. S.—Just so. And what shots will hit the bull's eye?

B. J.—Those that are aimed correctly.

U. S.—Correct! If you want to have a lot of bullets fall together, they must be shot correctly. If so shot, they hit the same mark; if not correctly shot they will fall apart. Accident may bring one, or two, or a few more together, but those will fall apart from the bulk, and the bulk of them will fall apart from one another. Bull's eye is one spot, there the correctly shot ones unite; the whole immensity of space is there for the others and there will be as many spots hit by them as there are sufficient spots in space. So with men. To come together, to be united, they must unite on what is right and correct. There is but one correct thing on which to unite. On an incorrect thing there is no unity possible, because the incorrect things are as numerous as the spots in space that wrongly aimed bullets may hit. Furthermore, to "come together" is of no use unless one can "keep together." Error is so numerous that unity upon it is absurd. When, therefore, the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the workingmen to unite it cannot mean that they should come together on error. Socialists know that enough men cannot unite on an error, let alone stay together. THE great scatterer of the workingman is, therefore, not the S. L. P. man who points out the right point and methods; the scatterer is he who fails to learn "how to shoot," who interferes with those who are teaching this art, and who howls "unite," "unite," while he is, in fact, knowingly and unknowingly, keeping the people apart. Now, my man, that's all there is about it. You are misaddressing your sighs.

# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## GOOD MEETING IN CANTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party held a splendid open air meeting here last night. We sold 28 pamphlets, 30 copies of the Weekly People and one copy of "Franz von Sickingen." Kircher of Cleveland made an excellent speech.

Local comrades will hold agitation meetings next Wednesday and Saturday.

John Juergens.

Canton, O., August 28.

## WORK WILL DO WONDERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Providence is holding open air meetings every Friday night at Hoyle Square. Pamphlets are sold at every meeting. Among the booklets sold are such as, "Preamble of I. W. W.," "Socialism versus Anarchism," "Marx on Mallock," and "Anti-Patriotism." Weekly Peoples are also sold at every meeting and our anniversary and other weeklies are taken from the box. We still are promised the attendance of some of the audience at our next Section meeting.

You readers of The People should fall in line and help out. An old worker in the cause took the soap box and spoke a short while, and he made a good impression. Get on the firing line some more, Comrade Dana. The old members that formerly were with us, should wake up and show themselves. We are in the fight to win. The S. L. P. is the old reliable "fight for it." We can put to flight the bogus outfit if we get down to work. There is work to do in this little State and especially now on our nomination papers. We have placed our ticket in the field. Comrade Herrick heads the ticket. We must get the signatures to put this on the official ballot. Now show up and help get them.

A good-sized card is now displayed in store windows here. On it is a picture of Debs, but not a word of Socialism nor who brings him here. He is going to speak in the largest hall. I wonder what admission price is going to be charged to hear this Moses?

We need help to hold open air meetings all over the State. We have the principles that are worthy of this effort.

G. M. S.

Providence, R. I., August 29.

## S. P. ALDERMAN SIDE-STEPS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Recently I wrote to the Secretary of the Trades Council, Milwaukee, in reference to the city's sale of bonds, and inquiring if the unions who had bid for the bonds were turned down in favor of the bonding companies. In answer I got the subjoined letter, written on the stationery of the Common Council, and signed by Alderman Edmund T. Melms:

(Copy of letter.)

Milwaukee, August 23, 1910.

Mr. G. H. Fryhoff,
Mystic, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

As a member of the Executive Board of our Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, I beg leave to reply to your letter of August 13, 1910. The Common Council of Milwaukee did not refuse the bid of the Trades Unions for bonds, known as "Municipal City Bonds." On inquiry I find that a number of unions were willing to buy bonds if the city could not dispose of them to the regular bonding companies. However, the regular bonding companies purchased the bonds and that ended the controversy.

The Social Democratic party, which in this city, is composed of a working class party, having within their ranks thousands of Trades Union men, is doing great work for the Trades Unions of this city. Consequently, the Executive Board of the Federated Trades Council has nothing but praise for the Social Democratic party of this city.

Hoping that this will answer your inquiry, I am

Yours for Trades Unionism,
(Signed) Edmund T. Melms.
579 — 8th Ave.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

The Alderman, in regulation S. P. style, sidesteps my question. The first part of his answer would imply that there was no controversy over the sale of the bonds, while the second part of his answer declares that the bonding companies "purchased the bonds and that ended the controversy."

G. H. Fryhoff.

Mystic, Iowa, August 24.

## S. L. P. MEETING IN PASSAIC N. J.

To the Daily nd Weekly People:—The fourth open-air meeting in Passaic County, N. J., of the present campaign was held by the Socialist Labor Party in the city of Passaic on Saturday evening, August 27.—Comrade Berdan of Paterson opened the meeting with a short talk on the misery and degradation of the workers and their position as virtual slaves under the capitalist system; producers of wealth for a parasitic class. J. C. Butterworth, the S. L. P. candidate for governor, then took the stand, contrasted the uncompromising and logical attitude of the Socialist Labor Party with the sop throwing-before-election and arrogant-after-election position of the other parties in the field and urged upon his listeners the awful need of industrial organization for the working class and the abolition of the obsolete craft form of organizing.

When he had finished Comrade Herschaft of Clifton, former S. L. P. candidate for governor of New Jersey made an address showing how much the working class got of their product and proving conclusively how "much" work our capitalists do by informing the audience that many foreign potentates were stockholders in American industries and that they did as much work in building up those industries as our American masters do.

Questions were then called for, but none were asked. Leaflets were given out, and ten pamphlets were sold. We expect to pass out thousands of leaflets in this campign and to hold many more open-air meetings.

Comrades, there is a grand, ennobling, momentous work before the revolutionary Socialists of Passaic County and elsewhere. Let us to our arms, Agitation, Education, Organization, that the working class may put its era of slavery behind it and enter upon its long delayed inheritance of Life, Liberty and Happiness.

Un Garde.

Paterson, N. J., August 28.

## PIERSON ACTIVE IN SPOKANE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After many pretexts offered by an over-zealous clerk in the Police Commissioner's office, to keep the S. L. P. from getting a street corner where there would be some possible chance of getting an audience, and the Police Commissioner seeing that we were determined to gain our point, we finally gained our demand for the corner at Bernard and Riverside streets.

The first meeting was held there last Wednesday night to a fair-sized crowd but with a poor sale of literature. The second meeting, held last night, Saturday, was an all-around success. The Spokane comrades were out in full force, and between us we succeeded in selling twenty-two Weekly People and fifty-eight pamphlets. Quite a few copies of "The Difference" and "As to Politics" were disposed of, which goes to show that there are men here who want to know the difference between the S. P. and the S. L. P., and the bogus I.W.W. and the genuine I.W.W. Comrade Clausen and I have been canvassing the G. R. & N. P. railroad shops and other places during the past week, and with the assistance of Barnett we succeeded in landing one sub for our German paper, seven for our Jewish paper and fourteen for the Weekly People. We are going after more subs during the coming week and hope to meet with better success.

Two members were added to the Section at its meeting to-day. This, coupled with the results mentioned above, has instilled new life into the Section members.

D. C. Coates, once lieutenant-governor of Colorado, and shining light in the S. P., can now be seen peddling his party's trashy literature on the streets of Spokane at the S. P. meetings. How the mighty have fallen!

An address will be delivered before the Scandinavian Club (which is not affiliated with any party), to-night. We hope to land some of these men in the Scandinavian Federation or in the Section. Another address will be delivered next Sunday afternoon, the day before "Labor Day," in Manito Park. Five hundred cards will be printed and distributed announcing same. Barring bad weather, we look for success.

The forest fires are so close around Spokane that it has filled the city with a dense smoke. Hundreds of refugees from the burnt district around Wallace, Burke and other places are here. They have lost what little they had and are now in a destitute condition.

Chas. Pierson.

Spokane, Wash., August 28.

## S. L. P. ON FIRING LINE IN YOUNGSTOWN, O.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Friday evening last, we went out on the Diamond in this city for the purpose of holding an agitation meeting. We chose Tuesdays and Fridays for no other reason than to keep our audiences from being annoyed by drunks, dope fiends, and the Starvation Army, who infest the Diamond regularly on Saturday evenings, not that we were afraid to combat these several nuisances, but because we wanted to have quiet meetings and that our crowds could better catch the drift of our arguments. We started out to show the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party but we were nevertheless interfered with by the scum society, and, we found that the "Kangs" were delighted with what they called our discomfiture. We were also mentioned in the yellow journal here as having been outflanked by the Starvation Army. Well, this happened thusly: We were in action when the army of banker Booth of London, England, and not the Army of Jesus Christ, came along on one of their begging expeditions. With their wind, bang and thump instruments, they began to try to play. I observed that the meeting did not open with prayer, as usual, but with the big drum and with all the noise that the Booth beggars were capable of making. Comrade Covert was on the stand, and held it down manfully until the beggars were going away. The dope fiend, who made himself ridiculous, was well attended to by Covert.

Covert silenced the unruly element and gave way to me. I at once told the crowd that Covert had spoken the truth when he said that the Starvation Army was in business begging old shoes and cast-off clothes to send a certain percentage to Booth's bank. We showed that the yellow journal, the crooked politicians, and the counterfeit Socialists combined to make a fizzle of the old uncompromising Socialist Labor Party. We had the following results: Sold $1.75 worth of literature and distributed quite a stock of the national leaflets.

Before we are done with the scum that infests this city we will open the eyes of the purblind politicians who hire everything in sight for the express purpose of keeping the workers from hearing the message of the S. L. P. I herewith ask all readers of The People to send as quickly as possible all the things that they may have at hand that can show up the Starvation Army. An article of great value appeared in the Daily People two or three years ago, and emanated from Brooklyn, N. Y. There was a major-general from Boston in the swim; their carrying on was not fit for public print. If we can get that we will show up the crew that comes out here to help the crooked politicians and grafters, who dare not use the big drum themselves, but gather up a lot of bums to do the despicable work for them.

E. R. Markley.

Youngstown, O., August 28.

## TEACHERS OF THE WORKERS, GOD SAVE THE MARK!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Two occurrences of recent date here in Springfield prompt me to send in this communication to the Weekly People. About five weeks ago, Killingbeck, of New Jersey Socialist Unity conference memory, put in appearance in this town while on a tour of this State for his S. P., and spoke on the square. During a few minutes talk with him, before he delivered his street harangue, I received these statements from him. H told me "he used to be an S. L. P. man before 'they' adopted impossible tactics"; "'they' called those who did not agree with them crooks and fakirs"; "the S. L. P. was practically dead"; "the Daily People sub. list was only 300 or 400, and that it could not exist but for aid from a capitalist paper, the New York 'Sun,' he believed." He said that the S. P. men here (their Local has been defunct for about four years), had absolutely no conception of scientific Socialism when he was at this place about one and one-half years ago, and had not progressed one iota since, and that that was about the status of the S. P. men he had encountered throughout this State. He also characterized them a "cowardly, cringing set." He apparently was so exasperated at this point at the thought of their lack of knowledge and courage that he said, "give me an S. L. P. man for knowledge of Socialism," but quickly realizing what he had just been saying about the S. L. P., and consequently his own inconsistent position, he added: "The majority of S. P. men are really S.L.P. men at heart," which latter statement he seemed to think put him in a more logical posture.

I asked him what he thought of A. M. Simons' charge that the S. P. had become a hissing and a by-word among the working class. He instantly replied that Simons was a crook and a ———, and as instantly remembering that he had just condemned the S.L.P. for using the same term, he quickly choked himself off and said, "I don't mean that: what I mean is, he is freakish; he is not a representative S. P. man."

Killingbeck then said that the A. F. of L. is all right as an organization and everything would be O. K. if Gompers could be got rid of. He said he was a reader of the Weekly People, from which source, I infer, he is indebted for any real information he may possess.

Finally one, just one, of his "knowledge-lacking" adherents showed up, and Killingbeck went out to give his talk. There was practically no Socialism in it. He lauded Robert Hunter, Charles Edward Russell, Jefferson, Christ, etc.; wanted "government ownership," without the slightest hint to his hearers that he meant anything different than capitalist government ownership; entered upon a long diatribe about the extortion of the trusts, conveying the impression to the workers that they were robbed as consumers, and similar nonsense to the end of his speech. He then offered some pamphlets for sale, written by the Rev. Charles H. Vail.

I was surprised at the man. He impressed me as being freakish, shifty and insincere, qualities that from a perusal of the Unity Conference proceedings, I erroneously concluded he possessed in a less marked degree than the bulk of the S. P.-ites.

Still another freak put in an appearance here last Friday night sporting the cognomen of Dan White, molder, Brockton, Mass. It was amazing! I believe nothing like it was ever heard before from a man claiming to be a Socialist. I hardly know what he was talking about. I don't think he did himself, or cared. Evidently no one knew what he was driving at, for when he called for questions a man who apparently had not seen the bill announcing his appearance and subject, asked him what his politics were. Daniel in return asked him if he could not tell after listening to the speech. The man said he could not.

This "Socialist speaker" also talked about "government ownership of railroads the same as we have government ownership of the post office."

A man asked him how we were to get the railroads and he replied that one way would be to issue bonds in payment. He got all tangled up and finally came to a standstill and said he must have a few minutes respite as he suffered from a very bad nervous trouble. It was plain that a terrible struggle was going on in his cranium to get his bearings sufficiently to resume.

He finally started off on a piece that evidently by his whole swing and manner he had at some time learned by heart. There was nothing, even remotely, of Socialism about it, but it appeared to be something he had learned to speak at a picnic or some gathering of that nature. He then finished and seemed to be relieved.

I had not intended to interrogate him, but a little knot gathered around him and I was drawn into it by an acquaintance. Here are some of the statements he made to us: "The political organization is sufficient." "Political parties will probably exist after Socialism is inaugurated because man will still battle on for the ideal social state, which is Anarchism." "Simons' statement had no bearing or significance, because he made it privately to his friend Walling, and didn't suppose he would repeat it."

My acquaintance asked him what the difference was between the S. P. and the S. L. P. He looked surprised and said, "he was surprised that there were any S. L. P. men up in this country." At last he stated that "the difference was one of tactics, and that the S. T. & L. A. scabbed in the Davis shop, and that De Leon engineered it."

Well, I understand that about a week hence the S. P. candidate for Governor in this State is to speak here. I am told that he is a "smart fellow." Of course his "smartiness" may not run towards a knowledge of Socialism. More than likely it does not. But then, that is immaterial from the viewpoint of the S. P. However, I am curious to see him perform and if the show is good may write you about the most interesting stunts.

E. Claflin.

Springfield, Vt., August 23.

[Our correspondent has given an excellent flashlight of Mr. Killingbeck. There is nothing to the man save his sonorous drawling voice. His knowledge of Socialism and the Labor Movement is on a par with that which he attributed to his Vermont comrades whom he denounced. Due to such teachers as he the rank and file is held stupid. Mr. K. is one of the great S. P. organizers, on paper. He periodically organizes New England.]

## ORGANIZE AN I. W. W. LOCAL IN DETROIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a meeting held in Hinz's Hall, Detroit, on August 23, H. Richter made a telling speech on industrial unionism and called attention to the need of organizing into the I. W. W. A local of machinery workers was formed, fifteen men joining.

I have been informed, from reliable sources, that A. M. Stirton, of the bogus "I. W. W.," was in Detroit attempting to organize for his crew. Asked by H. Richter if he was not aware that the Industrial Worekrs of the World were organized in Detroit, he said "yes." Then he was told that before he had a right to set up a rival organization he should prove his claim in a public debate that the I. W. W. was wrong. In true labor fakir style Stirton then began shifting. "Aren't you a member of the S. L. P.?" he asked Richter. "Don't you write in the Weekly People?" And in other ways he dodged the issue and sought to play upon the prejudice of those assembled, but whose prejudice is rapidly turning into respect.

This is the second time that chap of a Stirton failed in Detroit. His only dupes are some pure and simple political Socialists, who are now losing heart with their unsuccessful efforts of pure and simple ballotism and are swinging to the other extreme, pure and simple physical force.

Thos. Grabuski.

Lansing, Mich., August 19.

## SAY SOMETHING IN REPORTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Occasionally I notice reports of meetings in The People that are merely generalizations. The meeting was successful, this speaker poured hot shot into the ramparts of capitalism, and another showed up the bogus outfit the S. P., etc., but we are not told anything of what was said.

Sometimes our speakers also generalize too much. Take it in the matter of the S. P. having fused with the Rep-Dem party. To merely state the fact and denounce the S. P. is not enough. The average man looks upon fusion as a means of "getting there," and when he hears an S. L. P. speaker denounce the S. P. for taking advantage of a chance to "get there," he thinks him crazy.

But when the speaker starts out by explaining the class struggle, and shows that though the party of the capitalist class may have many names, it is first, last, and all the time, capitalist, and that, therefore, a Socialist party cannot, without compromise, fuse with a capitalist party, he has built up an argument the point of which the most stupid cannot help but seeing. Then bring in the "difference."

Say something in speeches, and say something in reports. Two lines is enough in which to say a meeting was held, unless there is something of interest to be said about it.

George Wishnak.

Brooklyn, N. Y., September 1.

## ROBERT STRAUBRINGER.

Died, July 9, 1910, at Calabasas, Los Angeles, Co., Cal., Robert Straubringer, age sixty-five, of heart failure.

Comrade Straubringer was a staunch member of Section Los Angeles since September, 1892, and always stood steadfast and true for the principles and tactical position of the S. L. P. At the regular meeting of Section Los Angeles, held August 9, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret to learn of the death of our late comrade, Robert Straubringer,

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence,

Resolved, That this notice and resolutions be sent to The People, and also recorded in the minutes of the Section.

A. J. Corker,
J. C. Hanley,
—Committee.

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## LETTER-BOX

### OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

S. A., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—That simply means that the "union" wants everybody to stand the hardships of the strike, but when it comes to sharing the fruits of victory—why that is another story.

B. K. C., NEW YORK—"They say" is no evidence at all; insist on particulars.

I. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We do not know the book you mention. As to its Socialism, that could only be determined by reading it. If you want our opinion on it, send us the book.

R. A., SAN JOSE, CAL.—Socialism does not concern itself with religion. But when a priest takes it upon himself to meddle with politics, and calumniate Socialism, then the Movement turns its guns on him.

J. T. E., CLARKSVILLE, MO.—First—The Socialist Labor Party's skirts are clear of the responsibility of the divided Socialist movement in the land. As late as January, 1908, the Socialist Labor Party, complying with the recommendations of the International Congress, proposed unity to the Socialist party, upon the principles of the International Congress. The Socialist party rejected the offer.

Second—There cannot be two Socialist parties in the field without conflict between them. You seem yourself to recognize that there can be room for but one party of Socialism.

"SYMPATHIZER," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Take note of conditions, governing the acceptance of correspondence, that appear at head of that column.

E. C., SPRINGFIELD, VT.—Only upon the same theory that as criminals are drawn back to the scene of their crimes, and there nabbed, can be explained the S. P. raising of the Davis strike only to confound themselves in that it shows their support of pure and simple union chicanery. There were two incidents. First the Seidenberg affair in 1898, and then the Davis, two years later. At Seidenberg, the International Cigarmakers fakirs declared a strike; the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men went out notwithstanding they had not been consulted; and then the fakirs made peace with Seidenberg, under worse conditions than they had before, but with a stipulation that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men were to be excluded. The "peace" agreement brought out the fact that the strike had been, not against Seidenberg, but against the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Two years later, the same fakirs tried the same game at Davis. Here, however, they had to call a shop meeting to discuss the advisability of a strike. The shop being an open one, there were at that shop meeting Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men, International men, and men of no union whatever. By an overwhelming vote, something like 91 against 17, the shop declared against a strike. Finding themselves foiled, the fakirs declared a strike anyhow, in violation of Union rules. The majority of the men thereupon joined the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men and organized the shop into a closed Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance shop. In no instance did the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance take the places of men on strike. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance could not do that because it was not a Gompers' scab organization.

"GAME," SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The "mud" that the S. L. P. throws is "mud" furnished it by the misdeeds against Labor by Labor's foes who wear the mask of Labor's "friends." It is the same with S. L. P. "intolerance." The firm attitude of the Party towards labor fakirs and fake Socialists, interferes with their plans of working the Movement. Of course it is intolerable intolerance for anyone to hamper the work of frauds.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Matters requiring the personal attention of the editor of the Daily and Weekly People, will have to await his return from Copenhagen.

N. M. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; G. H., DURHAM, ENGLAND; W. E. McC., ST. PAUL, MINN.; J. S., ROXBURY, MASS.; F. C., NEWARK, N. J.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; S. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Matter received.

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OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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# OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

**CANADIAN S. L. P.**, Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**, the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

**NOTICE**—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SPECIAL FUND.

Donations to the above fund started by the January session of the N. E. C. have been received as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. J. D. DeShazer, Durango, Colo. | 5.00 |
| H. D. McTier, Blacksburg, Va. | 10.00 |
| J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J. | 2.50 |
| Section Boston, Mass. | 20.00 |
| P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y. | 20.00 |
| O. Silverman, Tacoma, Wash. | 20.00 |
| G. P. Reuter, " " | 15.00 |
| J. C. Anderson, " " | 25.00 |
| Section El Paso, Texas | 6.50 |
| Section Philadelphia, Pa. | 6.00 |
| A. Giarginsky, Hartford, Conn. | 2.00 |
| B. L. Touroff, New York, N. Y. | 100.00 |
| Robert Clausen, Spokane, Wash. | 25.00 |
| Section Richmond, Va. | 10.00 |
| James Walsh, Seattle, Wash. | 5.00 |
| J. T. Walsh, " " | 5.00 |
| J. Sullivan, " " | 5.00 |
| J. C. Schafer, " " | 5.00 |
| J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J. | 2.00 |
| Total | 289.00 |
| Previously acknowledged | 379.00 |
| Grand total | $668.00 |

Fraternally submitted,
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

## NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting New Jersey S. E. C. held August 27. Present: All officers and delegates from Union, Essex, Bergen and Passaic. Preuss, chairman.

Miss W. Wordstrom of Bernardsville admitted to membership.

Correspondence:—From Labor News Co. re leaflets. From National Secretary on the subject of speakers for campaign.

Committee Reports:—Committee on speakers reported securing Sperle and Butterworth for the campaign. Progress in the procurement of others.

New Business:—The case of Comrade Wezosal being considered, it was deemed urgent upon the S. L. P. membership to get into immediate action in the matter. The secretary was directed to notify all Sections to take steps in accordance with the call of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

Financial Report:—Receipts, dues, $3.90, S. A. F., $2.70; cash on hand, G. F., $0.39, S. A. F., $27.35.

Adjourned to September 11, at 3 p. m.
P. Merquelin, Secy.

## CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Regular meeting California S. E. C. was held August 2. Present: Haller, Hurley, Demuth, Levoy and Schade. Schade in the chair. Absent: Edwards and Appel. Appel excused on account of sickness.

Minutes of last two meetings adopted as read. Warrants drawn: $2 for postage and $4 for rent.

Financial report for July: On hand July 1, $37.96; receipts, $14.50; total, $52.46. Expenditures: Rent, postage, and due stamps, $20.

Report of California Circuit Fund for July: Cash on hand July 1, 34 cents; receipts, $13; total, $13.34. No disbursements.

Communications: From W Skrocki with $2 for due stamps and Circuit Fund. From J. A. Rowly with $2 for Circuit Fund. From J. Murphy with $5 for Circuit Fund. From Organizer Gillhaus, Eureka, reporting about his work there and enclosing financial statement. Another letter from Gillhaus, from Portland, Ore., closing his account with California S. E. C. and reporting about Party matters. Letter from A. W. McLean, Eureka, about Party matters and conditions in Humbold Co. After some discussion meeting adjourned.

A. Demuth, Rec. Secy.

## SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., meets every Sunday 3 p. m. 800 Parrish street.

Open air meetings:
SUNDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.
FRIDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.
SATURDAY: 40th street and Lancaster avenue.

The Wezosal Defence Conference was organized last Sunday at 800 Parrish street. Secretary, W. Fennen, 1620 Cambridge street; Treasurer, J. Apsit, 828 North 10th street. The Conference will meet 11 a.m. every Sunday morning at 800 Parrish street.

## PHILADELPHIA OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

SEPTEMBER 9, 8 p. m.—North Plaza of City Hall.

SEPTEMBER 10, 8 p. m.—Fortieth and Lancaster avenues.

SEPTEMBER 11, 8 p. m.—North Plaza of City Hall.

## PHILADELPHIA I. W. W.

A regular meeting of Local 218, of the I. W. W., will be held TUESDAY, September 13th, at 8 p. m., at 800 Parrish street. All in favor of industrial unionism attend. The new I. W. W. leaflets can be got at this meeting, and no member should fail to get a supply of them for free distribution.

E. J. Higgins, Sec.

## BOSTON WEZOSAL MASS MEETING

A mass meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on FRIDAY evening, Septemer 9, 1910, at 8 o'clock. The meeting is arranged under the auspices of the Boston Political Refugees' Defense League to protest against the illegal deportation of Julius Wezosal, a Russian political refugee.

Chief Speakers: Charles Edward Russell, of New York, and Julius Wezosal.

## TOUR OF FRANK E. PASSANNO

### Gubernatorial Candidate of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of New York.

Wednesday, September 7th, Troy.
Thursday, September 8th, Cohoes,
Friday, September 9th, Hudson.
Saturday, September 10th, Glens Falls.
Monday, September 12th, Amsterdam.
Tuesday, September 13th, Gloversville.
Wedsesday, September 14th, Little Falls.
Thursday, September 15th, Utica.
Friday, September 16th, Rome.
Saturday, September 17th, Watertown.
Monday, September 19th, Oswego.
Tuesday, September 20th, Syracuse.
Wednesday, September 21st, Syracuse.
Thursday, September 22nd, Auburn.
Friday, September 23rd, Geneva.
Saturday, September 24th, Rochester.
Monday, September 26th, Rochester.
Tuesday, September 27th, Batavia.
Wednesday, September 28th, Buffalo.
Thursday, September 29th, Buffalo.
Friday, September 30th, Lockport.
Saturday, October 1st, Niagara Falls.

Sections, members and sympathizers in the places noted, will please make such suitable arrangements as are warranted, namely, either for open-air meetings or hiring of halls, distribution of literature and other advertisement, to the end that our candidate's visit to each of the places named may result in some lasting benefit to the movement.

New York State Executive Committee,
S. L. P.,
Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

## JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR.

James T. Hunter, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party in State of New York, will speak at the following places:

Monday, September 12th,
Port Richmond, S. I.
Tuesday, September 13th,
Jamaica, L. I.
Wednesday, September 14th,
Union Square, N. Y. City.
Thursday, September 15th,
Stapleton, S. I.
Friday, September 16th,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Saturday, September 17th,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Sections concerned will please take this announcement as notice to prepart for either open-air meetings or hall gatherings, as circumstances warrant, and to see that literature of all kinds is on hand and best results obtained.

New York State Executive Committee,
S. L. P.
Edmund Moonelis, Sec.

## REIMER'S TOUR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Westboro, September 7.
Worcester, September 8-11.
Springfield, September 12.
Westfield, September 13.
Holyoke, September 15.
Northampton, September 14.
Ware, September 16.
Milford, September 17.
Boston Common, September 18.
Attleboro, September 19.
Taunton, September 20.
Fall River, September 21.
New Bedford, September 22.
Brockton, September 23.
Quincy, September 24.
Boston, September 25.

The Massachusetts State Executive Committee, S. L. P., requests readers of the Party press in places to be visited by Arthur E. Reimer in this agitation tour, who could assist in making the meetings a success, to write to the undersigned.

John Sweeney,
85 Centre street,
Roxbury, Mass.

# FORGING AHEAD

### S. L. P. Campaign in Full Swing—Passonno Touring State—Push the Thousand Dollar Fund to Keep the Propaganda Work A-Going.

The task of gathering signatures in the up-State counties being almost completed, the S. E. C. has made arrangements to have Frank Passonno, our candidate for Governor of New York, tour the State on a propaganda trip. He is to cover the chief industrial towns. In order to pay his expenses, money is needed; and that is the purpose of the Thousand Dollar Campaign Fund.

The S. E. C. also intends to send out James T. Hunter, S. L. P. candidate for Lieutenant Governor, providing our friends make it possible for us to do so by liberal contributions to our war chest. Do not cripple the necessary work of propaganda by not supplying us with the necessary funds.

The campaign is now in full swing; keep it swinging. A good method of so doing is to send a contribution to the Thousand Dollar Campaign Fund. Keep a-going, friends and members of the S. L. P.

Since our last report the following contributions havebeen received:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ed. Gottlieb, N. Y., donation | $ 3.00 |
| F. Brauckman, N. Y., donation | 2.00 |
| C. Olson, N. Y., donation | 1.00 |
| Geo. Abelson, N. Y., pledge | 1.00 |
| J. Scheuerer, N. Y., pledge | 1.00 |
| L. Meinecke, N. Y., pledge | 1.00 |
| F. Machauer, N. Y., donation | 5.00 |
| S. Lederman, N. Y., donation | 5.00 |
| Chas. Rothkopf, N. Y., donation | 5.00 |
| L. C. F. and S. W. wager | 1.00 |
| H. Solomon, N. Y., pledge | 1.00 |
| R. W. Gaffney, Yonkers, don. | 1.00 |
| T. Blank, N. Y., pledge | .50 |
| C. A. Ruby, Rochester, donation | 1.00 |
| G. T. Fischer, Rochester, don. | .50 |
| K. Georgevitch, Phila., donation | 2.00 |
| Dr. J. Hammer, N. Y., donation | 15.00 |
| C. E. Nylin, N. Y., donation | 1.00 |
| W. M. Gajewski, N. Y., donation | 1.00 |
| C. C. Crawford, N. Y., pledge | .50 |
| Meyer Solomon, N. Y., pledge | 1.00 |
| A. Sand, Brooklyn, pledge | 1.00 |
| A. Petersen, N. Y., pledge | 1.00 |
| M. L. Hiltner, N. Y., pledge | 1.00 |
| J. Donohue, N. Y., pledge | 1.00 |
| Total | 55.50 |
| Previously acknowledged | 251.42 |
| Grand total | $304.92 |

All moneys are to be sent to L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

## JERSEYMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

The New Jersey S. E. C. has arranged the following schedule for open air meetings throughout the state:

Sept. 10—John Butterworth at Plainfield.
Sept. 10—Charles Sperle at Passaic.
Sept. 15.—Charles Sperle at Newark.
Sept. 17—Charles Sperle at Elizabeth.
Sept. 17—John Butterworth in Bergen County.
Sept. 21—Charles Sperle at Elizabeth.
Sept. 24—Charles Sperle at Hoboken.
Sept. 24—John Butterworth at Newark.
Sept. 28—Charles Sperle at Newark.
Oct. 1—Charles Sperle at Plainfield.
Oct. 1—John Butterworth at Passaic.
Oct. 8—John Butterworth at Elizabeth.
Oct. 8—Charles Sperle at Bergen County.

Sections kindly take note of above dates and communicate with speakers regarding meeting places, etc. Address Charles Sperle, R. F. D. No. 2, Somerville, N. J., and John Butterworth, 116 Albion avenue, Paterson, N. J.

New Jersey S. E. C.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

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# IN THE CITY OF LONDON

(Continued from page one.)

ber. Of course, this is only the swell part of the town. But even New York's swellest of the swell can't begin to compare with it.

No post office is open in London on Sunday, and the subway doesn't start to run till 7:40 a. m. But neither was missed much for there were the buses.

These greatly resemble the new Fifth avenue buses, most of them now being automatically driven; but instead of paying ten cents for a stingy ride of four and one-half miles or anything less, the London passenger pays anywhere from one penny to six-pence, according to his destination. A sixpence takes you almost to the ends of the earth.

St. Paul's, Sir Christopher Wren's old cathedral masterpiece, was closed when I tried to visit it. But in the church yard were the ruins of some old Augustinian cloisters burnt down by the great fire in 1666 or thereabouts, which amply gratified all antiquarian interest in the spot.

London Bridge, which in the children's games, is perpetually "falling down," was next visited. The rows of houses which used to line both sides of the bridge are wanting, of course, from the modern structure. The Thames, being a narrow river, and traversing the whole length of the city, is arched by bridges at almost every block. Between these bridges, on the river bank are the various Embankments, the Victoria, the Thames, and others.

Buckingham Palace, the royal abode of the Georgius Rex, is an interminable building, but not remarkable for either beauty or stateliness. About the iron grill which "protects" the king from "his people" pace a whole string of scarlet coated body-guards, each with a bear-skin shako on him big enough to be his mausoleum. Up and down he strides, with three or four ridiculous knee movements at every turn, like a gorgeous automaton—which is about all he is.

Directly before the palace St. James's Park was a blaze of scarlet geraniums nestled in cool green lawns—all in apple pie order to tickle the eyes of royalty. Not far off lie the beautiful Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, the former one of the most dignified and ennobling buildings in existence. With its great front along the river, its multitudinous pinnacles and its delicate pointed-arch windows, it looks more like a palace of lace than of masonry. What stirring scenes in the march of the bourgeoisie against the nobility its walls have witnessed. But its historic chambers remained unvisited, for Parliament was not in session, having all but formally adjourned for the season.

Trafalgar Square, the scene of so many working class and suffragette demonstrations is a noble plaza, the National Art Gallery directly behind it contains some gems, and the British Museum shelters many more; but the center of attraction for the visitor with the historical bee is the famous Tower of London.

Reached through the old market quarter of Billingsgate, whence the choice language flung at the S. L. P. in lieu of argument takes its name, the Tower lies right along the river bank. Built in 1078 by William the Conqueror as a means of holding its prey, it remained for seven centuries a grisley fortress of menace and crime. Hardly a niche but has its bloody history; hardly a crime committed for the crown of England but centers here. Built in a time of strife and bloodshed, every consideration has been sacrificed to strength and grimness.

The outer tower or gate of entrance has been torn down, but the other two defenses of the entry, the Middle Tower and the inner Byward Tower are grim enough to answer all purposes. To one familiar with the interior of a feudal castle through the Sue books, it is with a strange surge of reflection that he finds himself actually inside of one. Here the moat, there the drawbridge, yonder the ponderous portcullis; on one side the watch and lantern tower, to the other side the Traitors' Gate, leading down through the moat to the Thames landing—one can almost fancy himself in the lair of the Sire of Plouernel.

Through a doorway in a massive inner curtain wall you finally emerge to a view of the central keep, the first part of the structure built, and later called the White Tower. It is almost square in shape, is of course perched on a substantial rise in the ground, and like most Norman castles has its main entrance some twenty feet above its base. The stairway necessary to reach this door in times of peace could easily be torn down in case of attack, thus isolating the tower.

Up a long flight of steps one reaches this door, shudders a moment at the massive flare to the walls at the bottom, and then enters and looks for the stairs. There they are—built into the wall! In fact, nearly the whole of the walls, which are fifteen feet thick at the base, is honeycombed with stairways, galleries and secret passageways, only a few of which the visitor is allowed to penetrate. Up the wheeling stair you climb to the interior of the old donjon keep, now used as a museum of arms. Scores of suits of armor worn by the battlers of past times—"those old fighters with iron pots on their heads," as Holmes calls them—are here shown, mounted on life-size models, some on horseback. What strikes one is the massive size of the men of those days—perhaps because only the largest and most herculean men attained any particular prominence in the armies. Well they needed their size, for the labels tell us some of the suits of iron mail, with their "iron pots," complete, weigh from 67 to 120 pounds. No wonder a knight unhorsed was well nigh helpless till his pages pulled him together and propped him up on his feet again.

In an adjoining chamber are several sweet reminders of the days of gentleness gone by. In a case repose a thumbscrew, an executioner's sword, a "Scavenger's Daughter" (an iron contraption for fastening a man's head, hands and feet), and a model of the medieval rack, that instrument of justice and mercy that was used to stretch people joint from joint till they were ready to confess all they ever knew or didn't know. But straight across the room is a still more shivery memento, a headsman's ax and block, which have seen actual service, too, as the notches in the top of the block bear witness.

Neatly showing up the hypocrisy of the ruling class of the time, which employed these means of coercion to hold their own place in the saddle, a large portion of this very floor is preserved as the old Chapel of St. John, the largest extant in any Norman castle. Here the holders of the keep used to pray for the success of their sanguinary projects, and bless their deity when their prayers were answered. Not for nothing does one of the circular turrets hard by still bear the name of the "Bloody Tower."

Leaving the tower by another circular stairway and gallery sunk in the walls, one reaches the Tower Green, at one side of which a tiled square marks the spot where the scaffold was erected to receive Lady Jane Grey, Anne Bolyne, Queen Kathrine Howard, another of Henry VIII.'s wife-victims, Lord Hastings, and some more. Most state executions were, however, perpetrated just outside the Tower walls, on Tower Hill, which is still visible.

A few steps further on, and one is in the melancholy precincts of the Beauchamp Tower, long a prison for "dangerous" prisoners of distinction. Here they whiled away their leaden hours scraping in the soft sandstone walls the manifold mottoes and inscriptions which form the chief point about the tower. Perhaps the most touching one is the signature "IANE," long attributed to Lady Jane Grey who was incarcerated here, but now rather definitely fixed as the work of her fellow-prisoner husband, who was beheaded outside the Tower only a few hours before his wife shared the same fate within.

Two words more, about some exhibits in the British Museum, and I have done. Here, besides the "Elgin Marbles," the original sculptures on the Parthenon, and the far famed Portland Vase, one is particularly struck by the fine collection of historical autographs and documents. Cromwell's, Queen Elizabeth's, Lord Hastings's and scores of others figure here. In the charter room the main object is of course the original Magna Charter, the bill of rights wrung by the English barons from their royal overlord on the field of Runnymede.

However, three much smaller exhibits were to me the most stirring. One was a slave's collar, such as Sylvest wore, with the inscription still legible: "Tene me ne fugiam et revoca me ad dominum meum Viventium in area Callistii"—(Hold me, do not let me flee, and restore me to my master, Viventius on the estate of Callistius). This legend the unhappy slave wore rivetted about his neck. The purpose is obvious.

The other two objects I shall long remember as giving the knockout blow to the ranters who proclaim, as Hearst's New York "Journal" did two years ago, that "money has no value." One of these was a gold bar, stamped in several places with the seal of two government officials of the province, thus guaranteeing, with the full authority of Government, the gold bar to possess a certain value. The other little implement was a curious reversion to the stage the Government coinage of money was designed to supersede—the stage of individual haggling over the value of the medium of exchange. It was a sort of little ivory balance, and was utilized to test by comparison with a standard piece, the value of the coins offered in purchase. Thus even after Government had begun to guarantee the value of money, individuals still lingered in, or because of the possibility of fraud reverted to, the old process of searchingly ascertaining the value of every coin involved in a transaction. And yet the demagogue and mouther of economic absurdities will shout "money has no value."

S. D. L.

## SOLDIER ROWDIES RIOT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Grace Silver on the box. She was not disturbed, but W. G. Henry, who was in charge received a minor bruise or two.

We were going to form a Section here, and had called a meeting for this evening, August 23, but have abandoned this owing to a demonstration meeting to be held to-night in conjunction with the S. P. for the purpose of protesting against the breaking up of our meetings, and to denounce the vicious articles in the capitalist press. There may be more trouble to-night.

Last Sunday evening I spoke to 600 men on the same corner. I talked antipatriotism and the speech was well received.

W. J. Kevans.

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**He who comes in contact with workingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not, as often the case, to the Labor News.**

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
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## SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 34, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

Section Denver meets the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Branch I (English) Section Passaic Co., N. J., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 817 Main street, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

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